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who do not take the Quarterly Review since reading If our latest treatises on natural theology are sound, the criticism of "S." in your issue of August 19, then are the arguments we have reviewed not essenhave expressed a desire to know " what Dr. Warren tial to the science. We have not space to verify this has really written to the Quarterly." This desire will undoubtedly be increased by Bro. Warren's re- ture in this department, and we believe it unnecesjoinder in the Herald of October 14. With your sary. Take Chalmers. How exceedingly careful is demand made by your German correspondent, upon every consideration respecting the qualities and laws yourself, and your editorial brethren—I should be of matter." In his second article Bro. Warren dishappy to gratify this desire in such as do not find it cusses "the question of a reconstruction of our inrenient to subscribe for the Quarterly Review.

Bro. Warren commences his article entitled " The Impending Revolution in Anglo-Saxon Theology," with two assumptions, one of which is familiar to your readers. The other is, that "The whole body of English, Scotch and American Theology presupposes, and is adjusted to that theory of physics, according to which matter, whether organic or inorganic, is absolutely and essentially inert. The Dr. makes no direct attempt to prove either of these. Yet glancing over the history of natural science, he gives us a bird's-eye view of its development from the days of Leucippus and Democritus to the present time. And while he brings before us the steps by which the "scientific world "departed "from the axiom with which it set out some two centuries ago," and came to stand upon the dynamic theory, he does not ignore the inconsistency of men of science in still using the term inertia. He says, "Perhaps the most singular thing in this whole development, is that the vast majority of even scientific writers in the English language have all along tried to shut their eyes to the fact, that they stand in open contradiction to their great principle, which they still not unfrequently employ in argumentation, to wit, the doctrine of the essential and absolute inertness of matter."

world has been tending toward the dynamic theory, and now stands upon it, he points us to the mature thought of Mr. Morell in his "History of Modern Philosophy," written twenty years ago, and in another part of the article gives us the view of Dr. Hickok and Taylor Lewis. In view of the incompatibility of this theory of the material world with our current theolegy, Bro. Warren argues that "our admit of its independence of the old theory, and may possibly discover it to be the dictate of prudence to intrench and fortify ourselves in the new us the untenableness of the old, and force us to atfront while under the fire of the enemy."

To show clearly the incompatibility of this theory gathered around him. with our theology, and the consequent necessity for A few years since, Mr. Russell Coggeshall, a citizen a reconstruction, he takes up some of "the time-hon- of Newport, and in whom the title to this property broken by the admission of the dynamic theory; " and the invalidation of any one link in the chain, invalidates the whole argumentation."

The modern subterfuge of "secondary causes" is cal falls to the ground the moment we accept the dyter are competent to the production of all the in- of Newport to trim the ground four times a year and numerable miracles of movement in the natural to keep it in repair "forever." world what is there in the natural world which they ural attribute of all matter, what right have we to deny its intelligence? On this ground we find our-

selves against the pantheist powerless." We are next pointed to what our theology says And here it is seen that while much of "the language of almost all our theological writers" is in harmony with the theory " of the ordinary theistic philosophers," this " is nevertheless expressly rejected whenever, in the discussion of Omnipotence, Providence, etc., they are called upon to express themselves unambiguously on the subject of God's relation to the world." This is illustrated by a quotation from an article on " Providence " in " Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary," in which the author, in common with all our standard divines, assumes the inertia of matter. Of course, to make our theology harmonize with the current language of natural science, all that has been written on this point

the traditional argument, from reason in favor of the ernor. He was also Commander-in-Chief of the spirituality of the human soul, may be briefly expressed in the following syllogism: Matter cannot, under any circumstances, think, perceive, or act. The soul thinks, perceives, acts: ergo, the soul cannot to the demands of the "sharp-sighted materialist," theologians about the spirituality and immortality of ried Thomas Gould of Narragansett, and he married "musquitoes and crocodiles" to "the rank of spirits." The conclusion then is inevitable, that the advocate self with the theory of direct divine agency, or ac-

" Having thus briefly surveyed the desolations which the new doctrine of physics is working," we are presented with four reasons to hope that the yet indicative of the rural wealth of its former protruths of natural or revealed religion." First, the present century, when it passed into other hands; the cogency of philosophic "proofs." A glance at yet rejoices in the name of Coggeshall Point. the history of this "faith" and these "proofs" makes Major John died Oct. 1, 1708, in the 90th this manifest. "In the second place," he who ridicules the new theory of physics as absurd, has the least ground of all to fear. "If the theory be what he calls it, no revolution is to be apprehended."

In the third place, while the dynamic theory presents itself in two forms, the more ultra of these is held "by the very foremost defenders of Christian theism" in Germany, "such men as Ulrici among philosophers, and Tholuck among theologians," and even by our own Dr. Hickok and Taylor Lewis, as the true and safest basis for a Christian philosophy. "We dare not call a view absurd which has won the suffrage of such men." "Much rather do we con-

among able and pious thinkers in different countries, to Philadelphia for his education, we are unable to that the general acceptance of the dymanic theory of say. There were Quaker societies both in Antigua physics will strongly tend to thin the ranks of exist- and Barbadoes as early as the latter half of the seveng materialists, and to preclude the rise of others." g materialists, and to preclude the rise of others."

"But once more. If I am not greatly mistaken, will be recognized in Boston.

Mr. EDITOR :- Some readers of Zion's Herald fact that we have virtually abandoned it already. assertion by an extended review of our latest literaa-and I trust an appreciation of the just he to rule out of the field of his argument for God validated arguments on a new basis." A view of

> A. K. CRAWFORD, Windsor Locks, Conn. For Zion's Herald.

this article can be now briefly given if you see fit to

let your readers have the perusal of this.

THE COGGESHALL CEMETERY, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

In the spring of 1639, Coggeshall, with several leading men of the little community, turned to the southward of the island, and settled Newport. His lands were situated about two miles east of the town, on what, in honor of his name, has since been called "Coggeshall Avenue." The estate was originally large, a single field, within the memory of persons yet living, embracing eighty acres of emerald surface. But the most of it has now been cut up into lots, now selling for almost fabulous prices, on which stand the beautiful villas of the merchant princes of New York and other great commercial cities. The original house, with its stone chimney, was standing until a few years since, when it was pulled down to give place to a modern villa. The property is still in the family, and was in the name till 1810. In 1644 the little colony had increased to four towns, Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick, and Roger Williams was now sent to England to procure a charter, which he obtained from the Earl of Warwick and a committee of the House of Commons, Charles I. then being a refugee from both Capital and Parliament. The government was not fully organized un-der this till May, 1647, when John Coggeshall was elected the President. But the work of the brave and sturdy Puritan was now ended. With his labors and fortune he had assisted in founding two States. He had lived to see Rhode Island, which was espepossible adjustment to the new," if " we would have cially the child of his heart, a corporate power, under Christianity retain its hold on the scientific mind of a Parliamentary charter, and a regularly organized America and Great Britain. And he thinks "we government, of which he stood at the head; and he now prepared to depart in peace. He died in office the 27th of the following November, " aged about 56 position before some desperate battle shall reveal to years." But his work dies not. He was buried in this cemetery, which stands a few rods west of his tempt the dangerous experiments of changing our house, probably the first interment, and his descendants of the elder branch of the family have since been

ored arguments for the Existence of a God." Here is now vested, erected a heavy wall of rough hewn he brings forward the old chain of argument usually granite of the most substantial character around this employed, and shows that the most important link is cemetery, with a large iron gate, and over which is cut in the solid rock the family patronymic-Course centre of the ground, is erected a beautiful stone obelisk, finely chiseled, and on which is imprinted here exploded by placing its advocate in the dilemma "the epitaph of the President, taken from the origiwhere he "must either show that there was a time nal head-stone of slate which leans against it, as also when matter existed, and yet possessed no power, or that of Mary, his wife, who survived him 37 years. produce existing matter destitute of this property." she dying Dec. 19th, 1684, aged 89 years. She was His hypothesis of the natural inertness of matter born in the reign of Elizabeth, 1595." Also the must therefore be regarded as a most gratuitous and simple words, "Erected by a Lineal Descendant unphilosophical assumption." And if the aiteologi- 1855." The whole was done at a cost of about \$10, cal argument give way, the antological is useless, and | 000, and is the only work of the kind which we know the teteological is uncalled for; "and the aiteologi- in the United States. As cities live longer than even namic theory of physics. If inherent forces of mat- sum of money in the hands of the city government

Another who sleeps in this ground is Major John cannot produce? If all their exertions of power in Coggeshall, the eldest son of the President. He was the universe can be accounted for without resort to born in England in the reign of James I., 1618, and something back of and superior to nature, what consequently was about 14 years of age at the time is there which can force the mind to such a resort?" of the immigration, when his boyish eyes first looked Having granted that power, or self-activity, is a nat- upon Trimountain and the beautiful shores of Boston harbor, then mostly covered with the primitive forest, and now gorgeous with the resplendent hues of autumn, wholly unknown in England. After the death of his father he was almost constantly in public life about "The Relation of God to the Natural World." for forty years, as Assistant, Commissioner, Clerk of the Assembly, Treasurer of the colony, and finally as Deputy Governor in 1686. Upon the usurpation of Andros he was member from Rhode Island of his Council, which met in Boston, Dec. 30 of that year. Upon the fall of Andros, the charter in Rhode Island was renewed in May, but the Governor, Walter Clarke, who was a Quaker, with the excessive caution characteristic of the sect, refused to resume his office when Coggeshall boldly seized the reins of govern ment, and for ten months carried the little colony safely through the waves of this stormy period of its history, till Feb. 27 of the following year, when the venerable Henry Bull, now an octogenarian, was temporarily called to the gubernatorial chair, till May 1, when John Easton was elected to the place, and "The Immateriality of the Soul." "The whole of John Greene of Warwick was elected Deputy Govmilitia forces on the Island. In 1648 he married Elizabeth Baulstone, the daugh-

ter of Wm. Baulstone of Portsmouth, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter. This be matter. Thus says the Doctor, and then points marriage does not appear to have been a happy one; and the difference of opinions and the concessions of nial Assembly in 1654. The following year she maranimals. He shows us also that the materialistic Patience Throgmorton of Providence, by whom he philosophers might have compelled these theologians had nine children, several of whom are here buried to admit "dandelians and cabbage-heads" as well as around him. By his will, dated Jan. 11, 1677. Wm. Baulstone, who had been a soldier in the Pequot war, and was one of original associates from Boston, of the absolute inertia of matter " must content him- gives to his two grandsons, John and William Coggeshall, his estate of 240 acres, " situated between Jacob cept Lord Manboddo's wild and heathenish fancy of Mott and Isaac Lawton." This property included a distinct soul in every planet, in every tree, in every what is now the grounds of the Portsmouth Grove Hospital. The house stands in a little from the road on which you pass in going to the Hospital. It is a large structure of the Revolutionary period, and is damage will not be serious to "any of the great priotors. It remained in this family until within the but the name of its former owners is preserved in the ished for six thousand years, is not attributable to northern extremity of the Hospital grounds, which

> Major John died Oct. 1, 1708, in the 90th year of his age. He had lived in the reigns of six English sovereigns, besides the Protectorate of Cromwell, and had borne office under three of them. His will, a long and singular document, is still preserved, and is Illustrative of the eccentricities of his character. Another person buried in this ground is Abraham

Redwood, Esq., the founder of the library which bears his name. Mr. R. was born in Antigua, in the West Indies, where he was the proprietor of two or three large plantations, with about 750 negroes, and was educated in Philadelphia in a style in accordance with his great wealth and the distinguished position he was destined to occupy in colonial society. Whether he clude from this ready entrance which it has found was born a Quaker or for what reason be was sent

Whitehall, his residence, is situated but a little dis- and new editor; so we must restrain ourselves. It east of the Methodist Church in Middletown. our unwilling reticence shall incite you to make to He was a member of the Society of Friends, to the num. In the census of Rhode Island of 1774 he the preservation of Nineveh marbles. appears with a family of thirteen persons, three of whom were " blacks." The Quakers of Rhode Island England. His portrait, in Quaker costume, may be seen in the Redwood Library. His wife died May 8th, 1760, aged 50. He died March 8th, 1788, aged 78. A heavy old-fashioned tombstone, over which is a large slab with an inscription, covers their remains. At the time of the above census he had three sons who were housekeepers, Jonas L., Abraham, Jr., and William. The latter died May 16th, 1784, aged 50. His portrait may also be seen in the library. His widow, Sarah, survived him thirty-five years, she dying Sept. 28, 1819, in the 80th year of her age. They are also both interred in this ground, in the same style, by the side of his parents. A daughter of Abraham Redwood, a famous beauty of her time, married Christopher G. Champlin. There is also a portrait of Abraham Redwood, Esq., in this library, grandson of the founder, by Sir Thomas Lawrence,

characteristic of this ancient family. One of them, Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, who resided for many years in the house next door to the Methodist Episcopal Church on Marlborough Street, died in February, to go where the people who worked for her were separated from her as if they had the pest.

For Zion's Herald,

A LITERARY RAMBLE.

-Life of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Kemble's Life on a Georgia Plantation. Let us pass into the spacious grounds of the Har-ers—the Christ Church Meadows in our book-mak Oxford. Fine grounds they are, and large ough to allow every sort of thing to grow therein. Theirs is not a petty city plot, twenty feet square, daily counted and tended, as a baldish man would his fleeing locks. They own a great farm, with orchards, meadows, forests, gardens of herbs and flowers. Every branch of the great art is cultivated here-histories, essays, novels, works on and of religion, poems, newspapers, children's books, both story and school. What department is not full of their labors? Here are a half a dozen fresh products, just breaking the sod, as full grown as Adam at birth, which illustrates our statement. They are a profound philosophical and historical treatise; a book of

travels; a fiery though unintentional work of reform, lescribing the plague of the land; a like one describing the hardly less plague of motherland; a Christian biography, and a novel. Isn't that an allmbracing farm? Now I'm afraid you'd skip all these, if I should describe them first, good as you are, for the sake of reading the last. So I tell you nestly, to begin with, that I haven't read that. I know who wrote it and what it is about: I have read enough for that-" Romola, by the author of Adam Bede." She talked in that very handsomely about Methodists, and gave them for the first time a espectable position in the world of fiction. True, we had a fictitious existence in a New York novel This story is of Florence and the reformer Savnarola; the days of Italian Protestantism, supsuch a theme must be, and cannot harm you ore than the hundreds equally fictitious, no more high toned, and far less historic and able works that ue from other Christian establishments. One often ninks, when reading the list of novels (for "the list" odly bow: A good brother, tried with what seemed

chool Union." "Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis fiset to this fiction. It is a brief memoir of that arest of men in America-a Christian Statesman. He stands almost alone with Judge McLean, among ne past or living generation of this class of men, who are prominent at once in the Church and in the State. As such his life should be in every Sunday School and young man's library. It is worth a thouand fancied lives; it is worth far more than the orilliant careers of Clay, Webster and such repreentative Americans, as a model for our emulation. were, "I am nothing; nothing at all, only a poor inner saved by grace." On being told that he eemed to suffer much, he replied, "Yes; how glad shall be to rest this weary head upon my Saviour's bosom, to tell him how often I have grieved him, and o speak of all his mercies to me."

him their criminality, calls upon them and inquire

what is the number of novels that they publish. "I

on't exactly know," responds the Mayor, " but not

uite so many, I think, as the American Sabbath

The biographer shows a flaw in his own character. quoting Wm. Lloyd Garrison's tribute to Mr. Freghuysen for his advocacy of the cause of the indians. He says they are by "one who has since ttained an unhappy notoriety." There's a touch of of notice that this poem, written when as yet the anti-slavery cause had not begun to breathe, has a stanza of almost Whittier strength against that sin :

"Our land, once green as Paradise, is hoary,
E'en in its youth, with tyranny and crime;
Its soil with blood of Afric's sons is gory;
Whose wrongs eternity can tell, not time.
The red man's woes shall swell the damning story,
To be rehearsed in every age and clime."

How have the Afric's woes been since rehearse Ve would that every one holding, hoping or voting

ence, even in the time of Gov. erate works on this subject, and here is one before us Coddington. Mr. R. came to Newport very early, not less exciting than the multitude that has gone and married Martha Coggeshall when but 19 years of age, and ever after made the island his permanent residence. His reasons for doing so were probably gia Plantation." I don't know how to snatch up this the same as those of gentlemen who do so now. The flower and inhale a whiff of its fragrance and then sland had then the same beautiful scenery and the cast it aside. Like the black lily of the plain of Esame delicious climate as at present, while it had al- draelon it is at once surpassing in comeliness and eady begun to attract to itself the best society on velvety softness. We have turned down page after ent. Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, page that we desire to quote, but we don't wish to was here about this time, and remained three years. try too hard at first, the patience of our old friend

Mr. R. was distinguished for his charities, and the Redwood Library was founded by him in 1749, by a document of the book itself, we shall not complain. That such a journal should have been nation of £500 for the purchase of books, while the land was given by his friend, Henry Collins, Esq. ly as the great actress, in a time when " abolitionist written in 1838, by a lady as fashionable and worldpoor fund of which he usually contributed \$1000 per see, is one of the providences of God as marked as

Its description of the labors, pains and horrors slavery are not surpassed, nay, are not equaled by "Uncle Tom." That is lightened up with a brilliant sportfulness; this is sombre as a tomb. She shows that the spirit of gaiety rarely reveals itself on the plantation. It is almost entirely sickness, sorrow, pain and death. She shows the hypocrisy of the slaveholding piety, and tells us that their labors with the slaves, of which they boast so much, was undertaken because of Northern abolitionists. "Slaveholding clergymen, and certain piously inclined planters, ununderstanding, however, of what truth is to be given them and what is not; how much they may learn to become better slaves, and how much they may not learn. lest they cease to be slaves at all. The process is a very ticklish one, and but for the Northern public pinion, which is now pressing the slaveholders close, I dare say would not be attempted at all." Here is a specimen of a "Christian" slaveholder: "Mr. — (her husband,) received a fervent appeal from a R. A., taken in 1791. He was born in Newport, April 7, 1764, and died in Brighton, Eng., July 28, gentleman living in the neighborhood, and whose 1836, aged 72. He was probably a loyalist and refuslaves are notoriously ill-treated, reminding him of the precious souls of his human cattle, and requesting a farther donation for the Baptist church. Now metery is their longevity. Of the thirty-four who this man is known to be a hard master; his negro have inscriptions, seventeen, or one-half, were of ages ranging from 70 to 91 years. This longevity is still are ragged, half naked and miserable. Yet he is urgent for their religious comforts, and writes to Mr. tells how he invited her to his church, and she refused

> The hatred of the low Irish for the slave existed there and then. "The fact is," she says, "that a condition in their own country nearly similar has beings as the negroes are here, and their insolence towards them, and hatred of them, are precisely in proportion to the resemblance between them."

The horrors of the system on the women is the most dreadful portion of the book. Read and ponder it, mothers with babes in your arms. The degradation to which they descended is sometimes grimly manhood said she had worked as long as her strength had lasted, and that then she had still been worth keep, for said she, 'Missus, tho' we no able to work. we able to make little niggers for Massa,' " Others. she says, direct attention to the children, saying, Look, Missus; little niggers for you and Massa plenty little niggers for you and little Missis." When and where in the most horrid barbarism did the exalted sentiment of human maternity take on so revolting a shape? Here is a good hit at the scripture teachings of this class: " 'We must give our involuntary servants (they seldom call them slaves, for it is an ugly word in an American mouth, you know) Christian enlightenment,' say they, and where shall they begin? 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them?' No; bu Servants obey your masters;' and there, I think, they naturally come to a full stop. There is necessity for a slave catechism, and indeed, if it were pos-

Her narrative of the horrors of the slaves' hospital, with lying-in couches of bare earth, must make every woman faint that reads it. It is plain, honest, full; no mincing words, no concealed phrases. She means that the mothers of America shall know what their me might say, in a New York paper; but they did sisters have suffered, by myriads, in their great agony t place us among the lights of light literature; she from the awful cruelties of this institution of hell Well may we wonder, not that the land is deluged with the blood of the race that has oppressed, deessed with the fagot and the sword, as German spoiled and despised them, but that the God of rotestantism was in the days of Huss, and would heaven endured with much long suffering such awful have been in that of Luther had he fallen into the iniquities for so many years. Twenty-five years ago hands of the Pope. I have no doubt it is interesting, this was written; and the last quarter of a century has probably been worse than the whole century that preceded it-bad as that was. Well might she break forth, as she does often, in strong cries and tears-in dreadful fears of God's judgmeut:

"I am getting perfectly savage over all these oings, and really think I should consider my own throa great Methodist house, of the escape its witty and famous head made from an arrow shot at him from a people were to take it into their heads to clear off scores in that fashion."

"Beat, beat," she exclaims, "the crumbling banks and sliding shores, wild waves of the Atlantic and Altamaha! Sweep down and carry hence this evil earth and these horrors of tyranny, and roll above the evil of slavery, and wash my soul and the souls of those I love clear from the blood of our kind." One thing more we should notice in these brave pages, and that is her descriptions of the beauty of the African child and the African skin. Thus dreadfully to our very refined (?) ears, she talks:

"Do you know that little as grown negroes are admired for personal beauty, the black babies of a year or two old are very pretty; they have for the most part beautiful eyes and eyelashes, and pearly, perfect teeth. Their skins are all, I mean blacks generally, infinitely finer and softer than the skins of white people. This as a characteristic of the black race, might be accepted as some compensation for the coarse woolly hair. bies on this plantation who were quite as pretty as white children; and this very day stooped to kiss a little sleeping creature that lay on its mother's knees in the infirmary—as beautiful a specimen of a sleeping infant as I ever saw. • • While I am speaking of the ing infant as I ever saw. * * While I am speaking of the negro countenance, there is another beauty which is not at all unfrequent among those I see here—a finely shaped oval face—and those who know (as all painters and sculptors, all who understand beauty, do) how much expression there is in the outline of the head, and how very rare it is to see a well formed face, will be apt to consider this a higher matter than any coloring, of which the red and white one so often admired is by no means the most rich nicturesque or expressive.

That's a pretty good category of beauty—eyes, teeth, shape of face, skin, hands, form and carriage. Elsewhere she laughs at our anti-amalgamation humbug, as after such a talk she well might. But I'm wearying you with this black lily, and so must leave annoticed its "Evangeline" descriptions of Southern oliage and skies, its truthful stories on slaveholders nouses and families, and its scraps of negro mi that slightly molify the cup of horrors. Thank God that we may say with her, "it is a picture of condi-tions of human existence which I hope and believe

have passed away."

there would be nothing lost by an express abandon- teenth century, and with which those in Rhode Island | such omniparous fertility as the Harpers would gen- in your Sabbath School library, except perhaps the spiritualism, and departed spirits take cognizance of with the brethren of the older de-We have walked till the clock has struck one, and to till this Eden. Long may he, it, and you, flourish be inopportune.

[Read before the "Dover District Ministerial Ass

It is no small thing to be "a good minister of esus Christ." His calling is high and holy. It preimentally acquainted with the truth as it is in us, but he must be educated; his mind must be disiplined, his intellect made clear, strong and vigorous, earnest, patient and continuous mental and moral ture. He must be thoroughly versed in the Sared Word, be familiar with its doctrines, understand theology, be skilled in polemics, that like Apollos, he nay be an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scrip-

The preacher should "covet earnestly the bes rifts." He is interested in whatever will help, in any

allings of similar pursuits and interests, are very ious purposes; school teachers form associations for mutual improvement. The medical profession have their gatherings. And lawyers every term of court reap the advantages of the contact of nind with mind, and find their intellects sharpened y the severe strictures made, and the parrying of ons are to ministers what other associations are to other men; highly useful and important if punctu-ally attended and properly conducted. Their advan-tages may be inferred from a few practical considertions of their design, and the character and influence of the exercises and duties contemplated in them.

Let us notice, first, the intellectual labor required preparing for these associations. As the chief deign of ministerial associations is the intellectual imrovement of the members, thereby better fitting them o discharge the duties and meet the responsibilities of the Christian ministry, the character of the assignents are such as will require mental effort, and disipline the powers of the mind in their careful and faithful preparation. The essays upon various and useful subjects demand much clear thought, often extensive reading and patient investigation, according to the importance of the theme assigned. The exegesis of particular portions of the sacred Scriptures presupposes a critical knowledge of the original, an equaintance with the opinions of the ablest commen tators, and that from the different sources of information there be gathered up mature thought and sound

The sketches are expected to be original, exhaustive, faultless in arrangement, correct in phraseology orthodox in sentiment, and the teachings or doctrine resented be legitimately drawn from the text. Questions for discussion must be intelligently and ably handled, the most weighty and convincing argunents presented pro and con, and the subject be riewed in all its relations and bearings. If a work is o be reviewed, there is implied a most critical and horough examination as to the author's standpoint. the design of the work, the correctness of its opinions, its style and true merit, that no injustice be done to

for a preachers' meeting, there is no small amount of in Christ, any lack of confidence or mutual esteem reat advantage to them. For preachers, like other nen, are subject to fits of apathy, and these special ssignments once a quarter will contribute somewhat towards keeping up the needful mental activity, and to his talents, attainments, gifts, graces, his spirit, at least retard our progress towards that greatest of all ministerial calamities, intellectual imbecility, when instead of becoming giants, we collapse into insignificant and contemptible dwarfs! The itinerant is especially liable to this danger. Old sketches, worn threadbare, old ideas that have become stale to the preacher, like the manna of Israel, if kept too long, by the magic of a new appointment become new and fresh; so that every twelve or twice twelve months, his old stock is invested with its pristine value; and bating a little enthusiasm, his new and eager customers are as well supplied as-changing the figure-the diminished capacity of the fountain will admit. The mind is not so heavily taxed by "briefs" hastily blocked out as by discourses carefully written out and made full and sound, and well digested thought. A "skeleton," if nothing more, is neither beautiful nor useful, and withal is rather "dry," as the Greek

2. Consider, secondly, the advantages to the minis ter of criticism. Among the many good things of a preachers' meeting, is the great variety of valuable iticism. This we all, more or less need. This is the best part of our ministerial association. Most of the criticisms and comments upon a minister and his rformances are made behind his back, especially those that might be most serviceable to him, though far from being the most palatable or pleasing to his vanity. Ministers are praised to their faces, often omplimented and flattered, and being only men, they are in danger of putting too high an estimate upon their attainments; they unfortunately overrate their performances, and failing to see their defects themselves, and none to faithfully point them out, they come to think more highly of themselves than they ought to think, and in our denomination it sometimes makes bad work for "the appointing power. Preachers not unfrequently feel that at least, they are not appreciated, if not abused, and tremendously ronged! It is understood, of course, in this re nark that "present company is always excepted."

"This self-conceit is a most dangerous shelf, Where many have made shipwreck unawares Addison, quoting a line from the Ars Poetica of Hor

ace, Decipimur specie recti, "Deluded by a seeming excellence, tinently and truthfully remarks: "Our defeat and follies are too often unknown to us; nay, they re so far from being known to us, that they pass for nonstrations of our worth. This makes rove them, and to be esteemed for them. Then it that a thousand unaccountable conceits, gay invenions and extravagant actions, must afford us pleasure and display us to others in colors which we ourselve take a fancy to glory in." It is doubtless this egotism and vanity that Shakspeare refers to in speak-

riticism may have reference first to pronunciation the King's English! Even the school children look of ministerial dignity in the manner in which we con duct our exercises? In self-respect, decorum and intelligent countenances. If there is any truth in

wel. There's enough of them, I fear, there already. what is transpiring here, the venerable author of the We have walked till the clock has struck one, and "unabridged" must occasionally experience peculiar sensations. As much attention has been given of late ere again, with the consent of the new Adam set to the subject of philology, the above hints may not

> It is too late in the day for ministers to limp in their a public speaker is all important. More attention should be paid to what is termed a good delivery. Enunciation, tone, emphasis, stress and manner, the principles of elocution, are fit subjects of criticism. The human voice by proper discipline is susceptible of wonderful improvement. In its highest state of cultivation there is music in its tones. They fall on the ear in choicest melody,

"Untwisting all the chains that tie

It is no unimportant attainment in the preacher to be able to express his thoughts with "a power which awakens, and a grace that charms." Violations of taste, objectionable phraselogy, or any defect in style, should be carefully noted. And "proper words," says Swift, " in proper places make the true definition

But in order that there may be a " feast of reason, to the intellectual, to the thoughts advanced, the doctrines taught, the arguments presented, and the knife thrust into the joints and marrow of the subsinews must be laid bare, and by a free and skillful use of the scalpel, the dissection and analysis should be thorough and complete. This work presupposes a high state of culture, logical acumen, keenness of erception, mental discipline. The critic should unerstand his business. He should not be over delicate though kind, remembering the advice of Solomon, Correct thy son while there is hope, and let not thy ttered are correct, the doctrines orthodox, the reaoning sound, the conclusions logical and convincing. In every effort be able to perceive the difference be tween propriety and impropriety, between the natural and the unnatural, the high and the low, the chaste and the vulgar, in manner, thought and habit. Such exercises sharpen our intellects, enlarge our norizon, increase our knowledge, conduct us into new and fresh fields of thought, afford us higher vantage round, and establish us more firmly and intelligently

3. Another advantage of our ministerial associaions is, that they afford favorable opportunties for our brethren to become better acquainted with each other, and this deepens and enlarges our love and sympathy. Our calling is the same; our labors, duties and responsibilities are the same. Our trials. difficulties, embarrassments, discouragements are the same, or similar.

Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one, Our comforts and our cares." And ministers of the gospel above all others should

There is danger among us (whether it grows out of ur system or not, we do not say) of our not always ntertaining right views of each other, and possessing ill that brotherly love, Christian confidence and respect due to our calling. Not that we do not hear nough about each other, as predecessors and successors it may be in the same fields of labor ; the trouble is we hear too much. Our people, like every other people, have their likes and dislikes, their prejudices and whims, and they are not generally any too cautious about expressing them. Hence, there is need of guarding against imbibing any prejudice ourselves, any unkind or ungenerous feelings or thoughts, any misconceptions of the true character of our brethren ctual labor and discipline, which will prove of and regard. From our passing about so often, and crossing and recrossing each other's path, or occupying adjacent fields, we come to think that we have the true measure of every man, have guaged him as motives, thoroughly posted as to his weaknesses or his xcellences, what his forte, and what his vulnerable points; in what consists his popularity, what his success, or his failures. Hence, in speaking of each other, however kindly, we do not advance far, or at east close our portraiture without introducing, (with the best of feelings of course) but with neutralizing and damaging effect, the usual significant and ubiquitous "but." The associations, the exercises, the more intimate acquaintances of these ministerial consultations and advice upon various topics, the advantages derived from contrasting the variety of excellent gifts and attainments of our brethren, their good judgment, strength of reasoning, extensive reading, taste and refinement, their gentlemanly bearing and sincere piety, with our own marked defects and palpable deficiencies, we are thereby led to steem others better than ourselves, or at least to oberve the apostolic injunction, "To think of ourselves 'soberly,' or with becoming modesty."

4. Other benefits accruing from ministerial ations might be noticed, but we would only add a thought further on their religious character and bearing. Passing by the more general good derived from hearing of the religious prosperity or condition of the churches, the relating of our present Christian experience one to another so freely and confidingly, as brethren in Christ, not only tends to increase our interest in and sympathy for each other, but our own new strength is received. The devotional exercises of so many of the servants of the Lord Jesus are invested with a warmth and sacred unction, a spirituality and power refreshing to the spirit, and distilling upon the soul rich dews of divine grace most blessed and hallowed. In our intellectual attainments we may be sadly deficient, our talents may not be of the highest order, not possessed of what men call shining parts or brilliant genius to catch the world's adm ing gaze; in whatever else we may be wanting, let in the graces of the Spirit and the gifts of the Holy Ghost. For however important is mental culture and high intellectual attainments, holiness of heart is indispensable in doing "the work of an evangelist," and making "full proof of our ministry." Taking "heed unto ourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made us overseers, to feed the church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood." In closing, allow us to suggest a word by way of improving if possible the character of our minis-terial associations. In the first place, Is there not a most culpable and unpardonable neglect of prompt senting ourselves from the rich advantages of these gatherings? Is it courteous to the brethren that are accustomed to meet thus promptly? And is it consistent to appear here unprepared upon the parts assigned us? It is to be presumed not only that we prepare our own work, but also as far as possible inorm ourselves upon the different parts of the entire cise one another. And, secondly, is there not a lack

are aspiring to the name Mercurius. " because he was why in copying the general order of exercises do we on some subject or doctrine of theological controversy add still another to the many advantages of rial associations?

Great Falls, Oct. 9.

DESCRIPTION OF MUSIC HALL ORGAN.

[Extract from the Atlantic Monthly.]

It breathes like an animal, but its huge lungs must be filled and emptied by alien force. It has a wilderness of windpipes, each furnished with its own vocal adjustment or larynx. Thousands of long, delicate tendons govern its varied internal movements, themselves obedient to the human muscles, which are commanded by the human brain, which again is guided in its volition by the voice of the great, half-living creature. A strange cross between the form and

and shrub finds its representative. It imitates all instruments; it cheats the listener with the sound of singing choirs; it strives for a still purer note than can be strained from human throats, and emulates the host of heaven with its unearthly "voice of angels." Within its breast all the passions of humanity seem to reign in turn. It moans with the dull ache of grief, and cries with the sudden thrill of pain; it sighs, it shouts, it laughs, it exults, it threatens, it storms, it rages, it is soothed, it alumbers.

The great organ of the Music Hall is a choir of nearly six thousand vocal throats. Its largest windpipes are thirty-two feet in length, and a man can crawl through them. Its finest tubes are too small for a baby's whistle. Eighty-nine stops produce the various changes and combinations of which its immense orchestra is capable, from the purest solo of a singing nun to the loudest chorus, in which all its groups of voices have their part in the full flow of its harmonies. Like all instruments of its class, it contains several distinct systems of pipes, commonly spoken of as separate organs, and capable of being played alone or in connection with each other. Four manuels, or hand key-boards, and two pedals, or foot key-boards, command these several systems—the solo organ, the choir organ, the swell organ, and the reed organ, and the piano and forte pedal-organ. Twelve pairs of bellows, which it is intended to move by water power, derived from the Cochituate reservoirs, furnish the breath which pours itself forth in music. Those beautiful effects, for which the organ is incommarable. he breath which pours itself forth in music. Those cautiful effects, for which the organ is incomparable silence,—the dissolving views, so to speak, of harmony—are not only provided for in the swell-organ, but may be obtained by special adjustments from the several systems of pipes and from the entire instru-

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECHES IN ENGLAND. From a private letter to the Independent, from an merican gentleman in England, giving a picture of

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1863, Mr. Beecher fairly astonished the natives in Man-Mr. Beecher fairly astonished the natives in Manchester last night. I have never seen an audience so completely carried away, so uproariously enthusiastic. The meeting was held in Free Trade Hall, which will hold 7,000, and was packed to overflowing. Southern sympathizers had made desperate efforts to prevent it. The Mayor had been appealed to, and assured that riot and bloodshed would occur if the

by giving Mr. Beecher breathing time, and showing to the people the quality of the opposition.

When the meeting broke up there was a perfect rush for the platform—the women (God bless them!) seemed perfectly wild to grasp Mr. Beecher's hand, and I believe some of them actually climbed over men's heads to get on the platform. As it was evident if he remained he would be shaken to pieces, a few strong men grasped him and carried him bodily off the stage, but in doing this they had to pass under a part of the gallery, and in an instant shouts were raised, "Pass him up here,"—"It's our turn now," etc., etc. Some jumped over to the outside, and reaching down, managed to get a shake—others reached their umbrellas down and took their shake through them. He was got off at last and into the committee-room, which was instantly filled and the committee-room, which was instantly filled and the door fastened. After a while we got off in a cab,

was himself; and I could see felt his audience was with him. He looked splendidly—the old fire, the old earnestness, and bursts of enthusiasm, were all there. Nor was it the worst part of the meeting to hear the remarks around us when he made his appearance—"splendid looking fellow,"—" he's not a man to be put down here to night,"—" young, ain't he?", "about forty,"—" O, not so old as that," etc., etc. A secessionist sat on the seat with us, and, during the lecture, was disposed to make some talk, until a lady in front turned round and quietly told him if he did not "shut up" she would shove her umbrella down his throat! That choked him off.

Mr. B. is now with us, and preaches tomorrow in Dr. Raffles' church. Tuesday he speaks in Glasgow, Wednesday in Edinburgh, and on Friday here.

A Tedious Prayer.—The following marriage notice appears in the Winsted (Conn.,) Herald: "Married, at the Methodist church in this village, on Tuesday evening last, after a painfully-protracted prayer by the Rev. F. A. Spencer, of Terryville, Capt. Charles L. Hosford to Miss Hattie L. Pierce, both of this

Rather Dry.—Two clergymen, on their way afoot to a Connecticut-church, where one of them, Rev. Mr. H.—, was to officiate, were overtaken by a drenching shower. As they reached the church door, the preacher expectant said to the other: "Dr., what shall I do? I'm soaking wet. It won't do to go into the pulpit so." "O, never mind, Brother H.—, rejoined the Docter, "you'll be dry enough as soon as you get to preaching."

you get to preaching."

Singing is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care—supplies the place of sunshine. A man who sings has a good heart under his shirt-front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works more constantly. A singing cobbler will earn twice as much money as a cobbler who gives way to low spirits and indigestion. Avaricious men never sing. The man who attacks singing throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would, if he could, rob June of its roses, or August of its meadow larks.

the verse:

"Behold a stranger at the door;
He gently knocks, has knocked bef
Has waited long, is waiting still—
You treat no other friend so ill;"

Do one thing at a time—that's the rule. you have done slandering your neighors, then to say your prayers.

A meeting of the United States Christian Com-mission was held October 15, at the General Office. No. 11, Bank Street, Philadelphia. The divine blessing was invoked, at the opening of the meeting, by Bishop Janes of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The most important action of the body was the ar-The most important action of the body was the arrangement of a plan of co-operation between the Central Executive Committee and the different Army Committees throughout the country, by which the general work might be combined, energized, economized, and rendered in every way more effective. That the number of volunteer delegates—the great, distinctive feature of the Commission's work,—might be greatly increased, and their labors be most wisely directed, the Commission was empowered to increase its corps of permanent laborers, the number of its field agencies, of its stations of supply and distribution, its facilities of independent transportation, and in every wise and practical way to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes.

and strengthen its stakes.

Plans for enlisting a greater zeal on the part of the benevolent in furnishing men, and money, and stores, were discussed and adopted. Measures for supplying the army and the navy more largely and constantly with religious reading matter—especially with the religious newspaper, which the soldiers a much prize—were also acted upon. Other points were duly considered, and the needed legislation was enacted for carrying on the work on a grander and more beneficent scale, worthy of the church of Christ, of the name of Christian America the name of Christian America, and of the cau

of her suffering defenders.

Interesting statements were made of the work already done. Its magnitude may not be generally known. The figures are already swelling into millions. 1,178 delegates have been commissioned from headquarters, besides others not registered in the books of the General Office. Here are over a thought books of the General Office. Here are over a thousand tongues telling of Jesus and exemplifying his life in the camp and hospital and on the battle-field! The number of Bibles, Testaments and other bound parts of Scripture granted by the American Bible Society, is 480,768, which with a grant of 15,000 from the British and Foreign Bible Society, makes a total of nearly half a million copies of the word of God distributed! Think of the yield of such planting! The amount received and distributed in money, stores, publications, &c., has reached half a million of dollars! The number of religious newspamillion of dollars! The number of religious newsp pers distributed has been one million and a half vies-while the tracts and hymn books and g of reading matter scattered broadcast have been in

ke vast proportions.

It now remains for the Christians of the land t come up nobly to the support of this great work. God has given it to the church to do. The voice of his providence calls loudly and unmistakably upon all to aid in it. The Christian Commission has entered the open door. Its labors have been blessed of God, and sanctioned by the church. In enlarging its opera-tions it has leaned in faith upon the divine arm, and counted confidently upon the unbounded sympathy and most generous support of all the people of God, who love his cause, their country, and the souls of

Approved by GEORGE H. STUART, President. WM. E. BOARDMAN, Secretary. Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1863.

REVIVAL AT KENT'S HILL, MAINE.

It will rejoice the hearts of all to learn that the is now a gracious revival of religion in progre among the students of the Maine Wesleyan Semin ry. A week ago last Sabbath evening, forty manifested a desire for salvation by coming forward for prayers. A great part of these have found peace in believing, and others are starting in the heavenly believing, and others are starting in the heavenly way. Our class meetings and inquiry meetings are fully attended by those just commencing a religious life, and the sound of praise resounds from many glad hearts learning to sing the new song. A father who had been informed of his son's conversion writes to the president: "How did our hearts leap for joy as we received a letter from him that he had cound the Saviour. How have we nexted for this." found the Saviour. How have we prayed for this God is indeed good, ever ready and willing to hear prayer. My cup is full; to God be all the praise. feel grateful to you, for I know you have watche over him faithfully as a parent, with advice, with counsel, with prayer. God bless you, Bro. Torsey, God bless you all. How I rejoice I sent him to Kent's Hill to school. It seemed to me it was the place for him. God put it in my heart to send him there. I rejoice to hear there is a great revival there. Good news it is to hear of sinners coming to Christ. Again let me say, God bless Kent's Hill, the Seminary, the Faculty, and all connected therewith; i will ever be a sacred place to me."

God has indeed blessed the efforts of the friends

of education in our Conference, and put the seal of of education in our enterprise.

Details approbation on our enterprise.

C. F. Allen.

Zion's Herald. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

THE PREEDMEN AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Go not only to those who need you, but to thos

who need you most, was the motto, and the advice of John Wesley to his brethren in the ministry. This by inheritance is the motto of Methodism. With it her spirit and her life should always correspond. She has been the pioneer in the West, following the new settlements into the wilderness far in advance of other denominations. She does not wait for an invitation, but with her ministry of love goes unsolicited to the needy and the poor. In the true spirit of the Master she seeks not for wealth, honor or fame, but to save lost men wherever found. This was he spirit; is she true to it now? Some say yes; others, no; while many doubting ones at this moment are eargerly watching her course. A new field of labo is opening before her eyes, -a field which for a quar ter of a century she has been trying to open with he prayers. Will she dare to be true to her antecedents and occupy it in the name of the Lord? She has now the means and the glorious opportunity; has she also the nerve and the courage to enter and invest her energies there in the needed work? The men women and children, made free by the operation of this wicked rebellion, though poor, and "guilty of a

skin not colored like our own," are in a spiritually destitute condition. If there has ever been sufficien care for their souls, they are now like sheep without a shepherd. They cry unto us for the bread of life, and stretch out imploring hands for spiritual food; shall we withhold, or give it them? They have a claim upon our Christian sympathie and through them, Christ has a claim upon us, to the

full amount of their spiritual necessities. It is the duty of the American churches, as a whole, to make ample provision to meet this new demand for Christian effort to save the freed people of color, whom the neglect of the South has thrown and is throwing upon our hands. It is not a political question now, but a religious one. By the providence of God the appeal has been taken from the court of partizan omplications, and brought before the bar of Christian ethics. Humanity, philanthropy and Christianity plead together in their behalf. Some of the churches may have no sympathy in this direction others may be timid and afraid to act; we hope that our church will not falter, but do her whole duty manfully. We regret that we have not the statistics to lay before our readers, showing the number of those already freed in the different sections of the South and Southwest. Figures are eloquent. In the absence of them, however, we must deal in generalities. There is already a great multitude in North and South Carolina, another much greater one in the Mississippi valley, some in other localities, and their number is daily increasing. Individuals are doing something in their behalf; the Freedmen's Aid Com mission is doing all it can, and the Government with holds not its helping hand; but the work is too great and widespread to be supplied in these ways alone. Let these do all they can, and there will still be enough to engage the attention of all the churches.

As this work lies wholly outside, and much of it

far beyond, the established circle of church organizations, it is emphatically missionary ground. Our regular pastors cannot reach it. Our Domestic Misionary work among the foreign population, the native Indians, or in the weak appointments of our Conferences, does not appear to us to be more important than this. We will not compare it with the Foreign work, further than to say, that it cannot be more im portant to Christianize the colored man in Africa han in our own country. As a denomination we have appreciated that; so to be consistent with our-

labor effectually, and under the episcopal sanction of

where this work is to be done, is not embraced within the bounds of our Annual Conferences. And even if it were embraced, months must clapse before any Conference will hold another session. By the Missionary Society of our church, this field can be reached and occupied legitimately, and men can be appointed to act under the authority of the church as circumstages. circumstances may require. Providentially our who will see that every dime is rightly approp Missionary Board is about to hold its annual session to to this object. The more money supplied, the more consider the wants of the world and their ability to Heralds we can send to those who are fighting for the meet them; to arrange and make appropriations for the missionary work during the year to come. There seems to be a strong, an almost imperative moral ecessity for that Board to take this work under their nediate supervision, and to make present or prossective appropriations for carrying it forward, acng to the openings and demands of Providence. We hope, we trust, that there will be no disposition n any of the managers to ignore or slight this feaare of the missionary work. The Foreign Missionery work should not be neglected; it need not be ionaries are there, and must be supported. As a church we can attend to both fields. It is equalevident that we should not let the work of Christ suffer at home. What means this unusual liberality of the church, manifested of late in her missionary ontributions? Is it not that the Spirit of God is making provisions for this great exigency which is already upon us? If the church were generally onsulted on this matter, she would say, "Neglect not the wants of the captives who have been so long oppressed and robbed of the richest boon of heaven. As we fear God we must hear their cry, and be attentive to their wants" This is a deep feeling now,

among those who have contributed so liberally to the There is one feature in this subject that should no be overlooked. It will commend itself especially to business men and financiers. It is the subject of relative expense of missionary operations at home and abroad, just at this time. Foreign exchange is very high, has been so for many months, and is likely to be o for some time to come. While this is the case, would it not be wise to make our money tell most effectually upon the work of saving souls for Christ? Do not all these signs of the times indicate strikingly, that it is the will of God that we should pay specia and earnest attention to the spiritual wants of the

is it not a divine impression?—and very widespread

whom the providence of God has just set free? Let the Missionary Board, which meets this week n New York, arrange wise and generous plans, and devise liberal things, in this direction, and the church will say, Amen. If funds should be wanting, let the fact be made known to the people, and they will promptly respond. If they do not, the fault will be with them, and not with the Missionary Board. It is our earnest prayer that the will of God in this matter may become the will of men.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST CALL FOR VOL-

It is an apostolic injunction to obey magistrates When our civil rulers follow the legitimate functions of government, to obey them becomes a sacred Christian duty. In our present struggle to maintain the principles of free government, patriotism is holy, and a Christian virtue. In this war, men can fight as conscientiously as they can pray, and go to heaven as triumphantly from the battle-field, as from their own peaceful bed chambers. The Government calls for more soldiers to assist in putting down this rebellion. An addition of three hundred thousand is thought to be necessary. In the present instance our own interests, the security of our natural rights. the safety of our homes, and the life of our friends unite their voice, and call as loudly for volunteers as does the President's Proclamation. Who will rally to the call? or rather, who will not rally? If the church fully appreciates the blessings which

she enjoys under this free government, and also the danger which threatens her freedom to speak, and write and worship, she will say to her able-bodied sons, rally like men, and go in the name of the Lord; The soldier is called to make great sacrifices in

leaving his business, his profession, his studies, his friends, and his dear home, for the hardships, privations, exposures, and dangers of the camp and field. We do not undervalue the one class, nor underrate the other, when we urge the young man to respond promptly to this call. What will all our home privieges be worth to us if the South should triumph. and spread her accursed institution over the Free North? To manly souls, rest with a good conscience in a patriot's grave would be preferable to a craven life in servitude. Let us say a word, a kind, affec tionate, sympathetic word, in the ear of friends, the father, the mother, or the wife : We know that it is hard for you to consent to part with the young soldier, especially for the scenes of the war. It would be a great affliction to lose him, to have him killed in battle, to die in a hospital far away from home. If God by his providence calls him to the battle-field, he can protect him there, just as well as at home The path of duty is the path of safety, wherever i may lead, You have no lease of the life of your friend, even if you keep him at home. When the first call for troops was made, a patriotic young minister of the Illinois Conference felt it his duty to enlist; his wife opposed it so earnestly with entreaties and tears, that he reluctantly gave up the idea, and yielded to her wishes. Now her heart rejoiced as passed, and one day he was brought to her a corpse He had been accidentally shot by a friend, when out on a hunting excursion. Then how she relented when it was too late, and wished she had let him go to the war. If he had only fallen in the defense of his country, there would have been some relief to her sorrow. Let this be a warning to all. Give up your friends to the care of God and the call of you country, and pray for their protection.

Let all true patriots now do their duty. Go you selves if you can; if not, throw no obstacle in the way of others going. How much better a man mus feel in the army as a volunteer than as a conscript Liberty calls upon every man to do his duty.

LIBERIA MISSION CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments: MONROVIA DISTRICT, B. R. Wilson, P. E. Mon MONROVIA DISTRICT, B. R. Wilson, P. E.—Monrovia Circuit, embracing Monrovia, Croo Town, and Congo Town, B. R. Wilson, preacher in charge, H. H. Whitefield, assistant. Grand Cape Mount Circuit—Robertsport and Vey Country—P. Gross, one to be supplied. St. Paul's River Circuit, embracing New Georgia, Lower and Upper Caldwell, Virginia, and Clay Ashland, D. Ware, one to be supplied. White Clay Ashland, D. Ware, one to be supplied. White Plains and Millsburgh, P. Coker. Heddington, Rob-ertsville, and Congo Town, W. P. Kennedy. Careysburgh Circuit, embracing Middletown, Seys Chapel, Zodah Queah's Town, and Queah Station, J. G. Thompson, C. A. Pitman. Marshall Circuit, embrac-ing Interior Station on Farmington River, I. D. Holly,

GRAND BASSA DISTRICT. J. W. Roberts, P. E. Lower and Upper Buchanan, J. W. Roberts, preacher in charge. Edina Circuit, embracing Bexley, New Series, and Finley, N. Russ, one to be supplied.

SINON AND CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, W. H. Tyler, P. E.—Greenville Circuit, W. H. Tyler, preacher in chargs. Louisiana Circuit, to be supplied. Mount Emory and Tubman Station, T. Fuller and J. Thompson. Grebs Station, Bigtown, J. C.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS AND THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION .- Many of the soldiers in the army desire to receive and read weekly their old family newspaper, with which they have so long been familiar. This is natural, for it reminds them of "Home, sweet home," its hallowing associations, and the dear ones left behind them. Besides this, it furnishes them with much good reading with which to while away a tedious hour in the camp, or a painful one in the hospital. The desire is a good one, and deserves the fullest gratification. The Christian Commission, whose object it is to furnish the soldiers with everything needed for health, comfort, and religious instruction, not supplied from other sources, proposes to furnish regularly, besides other religious labor effectually, and under the episcopal sanction of the church; no way to appoint pasters and organize churches regularly and constitutionally, except through the Missionary Society. This will become evident at a single glance. Most of the territory

is not embraced within | tions of all. A friend at our side just says he will safety of our homes.

CATALOGUE OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY FO 1863-4. Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., President, and Hedding Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; John Johnston, LL. D., Fisk Professor of Natural Science; Rev. Fales H. Newhall, M. A. Olin Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, and Instructor in the Hebrew Language; John M Van Vleck, M. A., Cutts Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Rev. Calvin S. Harrington, M. A. Robert Rich Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; James C. Van Benschoten, M. A., Pro essor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in the Modern Languages; Ralph G. Hib bard, Teacher of Elocution; John M. Van Vleck M. A., Librarian. Whole number of students, 132 Seniors, 25; Juniors, 43; Sophomores, 28; Fresh

C. R. Disosway, Esq -This valuable friend and ontributor of Zion's Herald, has recently been fflicted by the death of his son, as reported in the bituary notices of this week. He has our heartfel ympathy; for his son was a noble, brave and promis ng youth. We have received a brief communic on from him to the Herald, which we are obliged to lay over until next week for want of room. For the me reason several other contributors will have to rait, in the exercise of patience, until we can find om for their communications

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE METHODIST ME IONARY SOCIETY .- A meeting for the election Board of Managers for the Missionary Society the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at th Mission Rooms, 199 Mulberry street, New York, or Monday aftermon, Nov. 16, at 4 o'clock.

PASTOR'S MANUAL.—Orders for the Pastor's Man al by Rev. Wm. Rice, should be sent to J. P. Ma Cornhill, Boston, or to R. Burt, Springfield

LITERARY NOTICES.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND BIBLICAL REPOSITO RY, for October. Edwards A. Park and Samuel H. Taylor, Editors; Andover: Warren F. Draper, publisher.—Among biblical scholars, this work needs no ntroduction, no commendation. It is well known or both sides of the Atlantic, and in its department ha no superior. This number, the 80th, contains eigh articles: The Pre-existence of the Soul; Stoddard's Theological Lecture; Biblical Cosmology and the Doctrine of the Fall of the World; Constantine the Great, and the Downfall of Paganism in the Roma Empire; Authorship of the Pentateuch; The Doc rine of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Egypt ology, Oriental Archæology and Travel; Scheler Dictionary of French Etymology; and Recent The logical Literature of Germany.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY, for Or ober.-This contains a list of seven well written artiles, besides its Notices of Contemporary Literature Rev. G. T. Day, of Providence, R. I., contributes an article on The Discipline of Letters and of Life; Rev. Dr. A. Mahan, of Michigan, one on The True and Proper Place of Fear, in Distinct and Appropri-ate Christian Experience; Rev. H. Whitcher, of Maine, one on The Bible the World's Great Nece Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, N. Y., God's Care for o Nation; Rev. Wm. Harlin, of Maine, The Eightl Census; Rev. D. M. Graham, D.D., of Portland, Me. The Rebellion and the Prospects of the Union: Rev. Joseph Fullonton, of N. H., History of the Temper-

SCRIPTURE HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG, Illus trated Edition, New Series, Parts 1 and 2. By the Rev. John Howard, A. M. Virtue, Yorston & Co. New York ; J. W. Arnold, Agent, 13 Tremont Row, Boston .- This is a delightful work for children, with excellent reading and beautiful illustrations of Bible scenes and personages. Striking incidents of Scripture history are selected and set forth in language appropriate for the little folks for whom the work has been prepared. This will make a splendid presen for the approaching holidays.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT AS SEEN FROM EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW .- This is a pampule of 44 pages, from the press of G. C. Rand & Avery containing the Lecture delivered at St Johnsbury Vt., by Charles Fairbanks. It is well written, it teresting, instructive and patriotic.

BROKEN COLUMNS: A Novel, published by Shel den & Company, New York .- The best recommenda tion we have heard of this book is, that it is bette than Adam Bede. It does not strike us in tha way, though it may pass for a readable religiou novel .- For sale by Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, for November, eceived, and as usual is full of good suggestions, no only for health, but for many other things. If the people would take the Journal, read it, and practic wise suggestions, it might save physicians a great though her husband was safe. Two or three weeks deal of labor, and themselves much time and money NEUTRAL RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND THE

> UNITED STATES; by Charles G. Loring. Boston Wm. V. Spencer .- This is a pamphlet of 116 pages and a valuable document upon the subject and laws of Neutrality. We have received the Fifteenth Annual Catalogu and Report of the New England Female Medical Col lege; and a Memorial to the Trustees of the Free City

> Hospital, with statistics and facts, showing the cou parative merits of Homoeopathy and Allopathy, hown by treatment in European Hospitals. LLOYD'S NEW MILITARY MAP OF THE BO DER AND SOUTHERN STATES .- Showing the Re bellion as it was October 1st, 1861, and as it is i

> October 1st, 1863 .- H. H. Lloyd & Co., New York B. B. Russell, Boston. The Missionary Herald, the Missionary Magazir and the Massachusetts Teacher, for November, hav

been received. REV. JAMES FLOY, D.D.

man can call forth.

MR. EDITOR :- We have just lost one of the might nen of American Methodism, The Rev. James Flor D.D., died at his residence in New York, on the 14th inst., and was buried on the following Saturday, with such tokens of love and respect as only a great and good

Dr. Floy was 57 years of age, and has stood for near hirty years in an influential relation to the Methodism his region, and his death has produced a very profound mpression upon the public mind. His whole ministr half of it in the city itself-so that perhaps there we none of our ministers, except Bishop Janes and Bangs, better known in New York than he was. It is the misfortune of our itinerancy that our minister stay long enough in a great city to be much known o side of our own churches, while ministers of other denations of no more personal power, by the mere force obituary notices of Dr. Floy which have appeared in the papers of our own and other denomina granted to him a very strong position. If the limits of this letter would permit any fair analysis of his character, it would be a labor of love to make it; but what this brief newspaper article will not allow, it is expected that the pages of the Quarterly Review will supply. The next number will doubtless have a strong paper from the pen of its editor, or from Dr. Curry or Dr. True, either of whom is competent to touch the character of this eminent man with fullness and propriety. And still as our dear man with fullness and property,
deceased friend was so widely known, and so justly apoughly to every liberty loving Methodist on the terrioccupied by your Journal, it has been thought that

Dr. Floy was a good man; all the power he had was

With all his strength of character, he would have been a greater power in the world, if he had allowed the world her to the last—dying upon her to have been more freely admitted to his interior life. It is no evidence of weakness for a man to trust his religious a life. He walked the streets of life to the observation of the world, for if it is, then St. giving the world an insight of his religious experience. There was no joy he had, not even the joy of being admitted to the third heavens, which he did not tell the world of. No sorrow wrung his heart, not even the mean temptation that he might some day become a castaway, but that he was willing to trust the world with it,—until some one has said that Paul's Epistles are a sort of record some one has said that Paul's Episties are a sort of record of his own soul-life, that they are "Paul by Paul;" and in this direction, as in almost every other, the great apostle may be safely accepted as an example to all ministers of the gospel, and to all Christian people. And so I think that if our departed brother had more frequently spoken of his personal experience, it would doubtless have invested his ministry with a deeper power. But notwith-standing this unwillingness to speak of his religious ex-perience, his friends knew, and the hundreds that have lisned to his preaching knew, that he was thoroughly fixed in his religious character. Several years ago, riding with him on the hills of Connecticut, I entered into a close nversation with him on the subject of personal religion, nd I found that he was resting with the most comple idence in the Lord Jesus Ghrist. I remember asking im the somewhat unusual question, " Doctor, do you often meet with persons whose religious character so impressed

heart. I do not know the hearts of others." But it was especially in his preaching that his religious But it was especially in his preaching that his religious that some large and systematic plan should be adopte life asserted itself. A preacher is obliged to repeat his exast do it in substance—that is, a living preacher is Pursuant to this suggestion from the Heads reacher, a dry, dull, soulless preacher, wrapping himself around in firstlies, and secondlies, and thirdlies, and never striking fire for God and humanity; but an earnest, living preacher, whether he will or not, must become a part of almost every sermon; and a sermon is not worth the almost every sermon; and a sermon is not worth the name, that has not something of the heart-life of the organized in Phiadelphia, and "The American Mission." name, that has not something of the heart-life of the preacher in it; and it was in this way that hundreds of ary Association," came nobly and almost simultaneous the flood before him, came to know that James Floy was man of God. I remember listening to one of his masterly sermons from the text, " At evening time it shall be light," and it exhibited such sweet tenderness, and threw such light and glory around the shadows of discipline, that none but a truly Christian heart could have delivered it. I heard him afterwards on the Perfect Concration of St. Paul-a sermon that most manifestly was

the outgrowth of his religious experience.

The last few weeks of his life, though spent in about his usual good health, were marked with special religious power. His wife died a few weeks before him, and from the hour of her death he seemed to walk in eternity. All his sermons and conversation bore the deep impression of man whose thoughts were in another world.

In approaching the character of Dr. Floy from the on ide, the first that always occurred to those that met him was, that there was something in the constitutional make up of the man that was indicative of power. He was physcally somewhat Websterian-with a large frame, and s dark, thoughtful face; just such a man as a s'ranger would approach with care; and, moreover, he had those special peculiarities which belong to a silent man. He ould always wait to hear other people talk; he was never in a hurry to have the first word. I have watched him ometimes in deliberative bodies, when questions of great moment were pending—questions in which his whole soul was absorbed, and he would bear himself so quietly and restfully, until the opposition had seemed to exhaust its power, when instantly all the lion of his nature would arouse itself, and then woe be to the wrong and its advocates! With him silence was power. In Annual Conferences, while other men were growing weak by talking, he would grow strong by silence. The quiet power of James Floy was often put in wonderful contrast with the talkative feebleness of some of his ministerial brethren on the Conference floor. I do not believe that be ever used a dozen sentences in his life in any case where many would accomplish the work he had in hand. Dr. Floy's literary character was marked with great

versatility. He has left no large books to perpetuate his name, and it is to be regretted that it is so. If he had gathered his power in any one direction, he would have had was always writing. He wrote extensively for all our elevated in social position to respectable citizens? These periodicals, and the church has read many a powerful article without dreaming that it came from his pen. It periment. That these men will enlist and fight as freely has been proposed to gather these fugitive writings in a and as courageously as white men, the "war news" he tention of the world. A number of years ago the General Conference committed the old hymn book to a committee of competent men for thorough revision, and Dr. Flov was one of the working members of that committee : and to him perhaps, more than to any other man, we are indebted for the present state of our hymnology. There is no volume in his large library that I would more highly prize than the old hymn book which bears his marks o criticism and revision. It shows how thoroughly he did his work. He was especially interested in making books for our Sunday Schools, and has given to the childhood of the church one of the most sterling books on our Sabbath School list. I refer to Harry Budd-a book that boys read and men admire. He was also in the course of preparing a graduated series of Sabbath School text with what they are getting from their own little resource books, three volumes of which has already appeared, the one on Moral Science being a book of decided character and usefulness. Mr. Floy was educated at Columbia College, and was a close reader of books down to the last of his life. Perhaps no man of our church had a more use ful English education. His intimate friend, Dr. McClin tock, once said of him in an Annual Conference, that "he never wrote a sentence of poor English.

But the chief characteristic in the private and publi life of Dr. Floy, was his manly devotion to ideas. "He was a man of opinions." Very early in his ministry h became interested in the subject of American slavery, and never hesitated on all suitable occasions to declare his utter abhorence of the whole system as "the vilest unde the sun." To have been an abolitionist twenty-five years ngo in the city of New York, and in the Methodlst minitry, was a very different thing from being an abolitioni to-day. I have no harsh word for those good and noble men who controlled the policy of our church a quarter of a century ago. Many of them sleep in honored graves and a few of them linger on the shores of time half aston ished at themselves that they could have ever been so tol erant of slavery, and so sharp and critical towards their brethren who abhorred the system; but still the truth of history requires the statement that the leading minister dism twenty-five years ago laid a heavy hand rigorous testimony against American slavery. It can scarcely be believed now; some men will blush when they are reminded of it, and yet it is true a quarter of a centur ago, the New York Conference suspended James Floy from the ministry of Jesus because he was an abolitic and only restored him to his place after he had given some sort of a pledge to abstain from active sympath, with the anti-slavery movement! The friends of Dr. Floy think that in giving any such pledge whatever he tarnished his fair name; but he never thought that the pledge which finally released him from suspension was any compromise of his convictions. I have heard him indignantdreadful Conference he was again hurling God's truth against the iniquitous system. An incident occurred at the session where Mr. Flov has

his trial for preaching abolitionism, and for attending antislavery conventions, which illustrates the temper of some of the brethren towards the Young Reformer. After Bro Floy's suspension, one of the ministers about his own age, Dr. Kenneday, now of the New York East Conpassed over to the seat occupied by the suspended broth and throwing his arm about him, he pleasantly suggested that he might take the pledge the Conference desired without any sacrifice of principle. On closing the interview with Bro. Floy and passing back to his seat, he was to him emphatically, "Bro. Kenneday, don't coax him, him go." It was in the presence of such opposition that James Floy began his ministry in Methodism, and it was in conflict with such trials that he hardened his mental and moral muscle for his masterly ministry against oppression! It is to be hoped that very or the country; but if there shall be any such need, let no heart of oppression, whenever the Divine Providence calls them to a similar work! It should be spoken to the onor of Dr. Floy that he was always loyal to the church. The sharp and stinging opposition he was obliged to en-counter may have had some effect upon the shaping of his personal bearing towards such mistaken men, but he never had a single thought of disloyalty to Methodism. never had a single thought of disloyalty to Methodism. In their long and dreary night. God evidently intends the American people shall civilize and Christianize what it. He had enshrined our beloved Zion, at whose alters we have barbarized; and now he says, "Lift up your eyes,

her to the last—dying upon her bosom, and buried with her services! His death was a fitting close to so manly a life. He walked the streets of his native city the day he died; and on the evening of that day, complain great difficulty in breathing, he sent his older son for the family physician, he remaining with his younger son in the library; but before the son returned with the physician, this distinguished minister of the Lord Jesus Christ had crossed the Jordan! What wonderful dignity and glory belong to such a death. It makes one think of the left the world without the agony of dying !

The preachers of New York and vicinity have made ar-rangements for a memorial service in the Old Seventh Street Church, and several of our distinguished ministers will take part in making it an occasion of uncommon in-G W. WOODBURE

THE PREEDMEN OF THE SOUTH

The intelligent readers of the Herald need hardly b formed that by the success of our arms at Hilton Head, Port Royal, and vicinity, in November, 1861, many thou sands of the slaves in South Carolina became suddenly free; having been left within our army lines in the hast flight of their masters. It will also be recollected that it February following, General Sherman and Commodor Dupont represented in a General Order the destitute and elpless condition of these late slaves, and appealed to all the benevolent of the land for aid. Promptly and gener-ously was the call responded to in supplies, first of food and clothing, then in teachers, and superintendents of layou that you would be willing to change prospects with them?" When he instantly said, "No, brother, I would change hopes with no man on earth; I know my own

It was at the instance of the general govern erience in his sermons; he may not do it in form, but he the largest possible scale the above named objects bliged to do it. A man may be a kind of wooden Departments at Washington, "The National Freed ersons now living, as well as hundreds that have crossed to that great and Christian work. And with great ha mony and efficiency all these organizations are still working, sustained and assisted largely by the general govern ment, both by the Financial and War Departments. Th authorities at Washington give transportation (withous subsistence) of all teachers, and give them rations while teaching. The government also sent early Rev. Mr French and then Mr. Pierce to look after, and in ever cossible way provide for these people-furnishing emplo entlemen accomplish that work, then so difficult, but in ortant. Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, now Military Gov ernor of the Department of the South—embracing Souti Carolina, Georgia and Florida,—who appears to be no only a high-minded and successful military officer, be also a Christian gentleman, has only carried out the tra purposes and wishes of the general government in hi teady and vigorous support of these patriotic and philar

But it is not our object to give any detailed history four millions of what now are, or soon will be, American citizens; but simply to give as brief a view as possible of their present status in the vicinity of Port Royal, in ar swer to the numerous pressing questions put to me by letter and otherwise since my return from a brief visi

Notwithstanding the contrabands are now numerous all the skirts of the rebellion, we were more anxious see their condition at Port Royal and vicinity than else where, because we knew more had been done for then in that region, and also that the slaves of South Caroling have been supposed more servile and degraded than i most other portions of the South. Then also, we had once some acquaintance with the slave population of that State, and desired to make some comparisons. It has seemed to us, for the last year especially, that on that territory, more than any other, the experiment is to be made, and the question settled, whether or not free labor education and religion will succeed with those recently an suddenly emancipated slaves. Success or failure the will be success or failure with the whole four millions !

When the war began to result in emancipation, the questions came rushing upon us from all quarters: Will these colored men enlist and fight? Will they work? Can are the questions now being settled in this mon nemorial volume, which would doubtless receive the at- already settled. That they will work as cheerfully, as rapidly, and as successfully as when slaves, and far more so, all reports agree, and I am an eyedent of several plantations informed me that the cott crop raised for the government by these laborers would be this year twice, if not three times, as large as last yea before they were fully organized for labor and had ver little and irregular pay. And though now the everpay of the hands, good and poor, men, women and chil dren, would scarely be more than twenty-five cents pe day, yet out of this, they would live with far more comfor and respectability than when they were slaves. This shows whether or not they can and will be provider More, strange as it may seem, out of these small earning such as a cotton patch of their own, or raising vegetabler which they sell to the army, etc., they are saving a little morrey with which they intend to purchase lands, confis-

> One fact to show this : while in Beaufort the other day five colored men called on Bro. French, to consult his how they could secure some land when the sale comes of He immediately sought to know their ability to pay fo land, and he found that these five men, at the low curren prices, could pay for two thousand acres! These, however were not representative men; they were the sharp one more and more of whom are beginning to appear. Many of these have had their small sums hidden away-

times in the ground—before the rebellion.

Touching their schools and capability of education, can speak with still more assurance. Here the facts she at once, as all is in sight. In this "Department of the South" there are probably more than three thousand chil dren already in schools, besides hundreds, if not thou sands, of adults either in extra classes or under private nstruction. Most of these a year and a half since knew not one letter of the alphabet. Hundreds of them I say early in this month in their schools, and heard many read in plain reading quite tolerably, and spell quite sharplynever saw white scholars who had made greater progre in the same length of time. They showed some knowl edge of many of the tables, and as neat writing-books a I ever saw in any school of beginners. All this in a year though the order was not as good as in white scho I noticed in some cases, at least, it was the fault of th teachers. There is not on my own mind the lingerin shadow of a doubt about the success of their educatio provided it shares the talent and attention of Northe

The present needs of these freedmen are teachers an missionaries. Rather I should say, means to support these for hundreds are offering to go as teachers and missional ries, for whom we have no means of support. This, ther ly repel the insinuation. Certainly very soon after that is my answer to those numerous good friends who are a plying to me for places to teach. Find some town, sor church, or some wealthy individual who will support eacher, and we can soon find you a place to teach. Many teachers now there are thus supported, and some who a able to teach without any pay. I cannot tell the friends of the late bondmen how

I regard the call JUST NOW on this question of educa Soon there doubtless will be millions of them on on hands! How shall we prepare for them ? It will require a century to reach them all by Northern teachers. must just as rapidly as possible have in training hundreds of colored teachers. This I am now arranging to inaugurate and Gen. Saxton has promised me his most efficient aid Thus we hope soon to put the colored people in a way to elevate themseives; and, with some white teachers to sup intend, let the colored ones pioneer and do much of the work. God favoring, it will soon be done. Is there a Christian and patriotic heart in this nation that will nasten to assist in inaugurating such a movement? Though I have no official connection with the mis-

are applicable to that; and I rejoice that nearly all the churches, except our own, are already on the ground a effete conservatism be glad that one of the mighty cham-pions against slavery is dead—for there are noble men in some cases are, as they should be, occupied by ministe the church who are prepared to wrap round them the mantle of the grand old hero, and strike right home to the serted and neglected by their own ministers, go, as the millions who, by our barbarian laws, have

and thok on the fields !" Blasting and mile on the nation and the church if they pass by these me stripped and wounded, half dead, having fallen amou

It is pleasing to see the evidences of their social progra the pride they take in struggling to help themselves, in part, in the educational and missionary assistance afforded them. They take up collections in their churches, and are pleased to pay something for their school books. So we are careful to teach them that they must soon bear all these expenses alone, and must begin now in some small way. These schools must afford soon great relief to them usly. Their colored preachers are untaught, except religiously. Their colored preachers are untaught, except by the Spirit of God, and they must be furnished with better religious teachers. New ones must be raised up, and the old ones put in the way of improvement; as colored men do now, and ever must probably, supply mostly the pulpits of the colored people. But the demand not is for some strong measures to infuse among them the seeds and elements of progress, and then they will carry it L. D. BARROWS.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR :- In looking about Washington for ob ects of interest, a Christian man naturally inquires aft he state of the churches, as he is anxious to know how I find that our churches in this city are generally in a prosperous state. The Foundry Church, under the astoral care of Dr. Rvan, is in quite a hopeful condition. This is the mother church of the city, and has for some time past been in a low state. Under the labors of Dr. R. the church is putting on her strength. A new and beautiful church edifice is to be built in the spring, at a cos of about forty thousand dollars, nearly half the amount being already subscribed. Dr. R. is a genius in his way, and cannot be beaten in the matter of church buildin and revivals. The Wesley Chapel, under the pastor care of Rev. Mr. Brown, is regarded as the finest church edifice in the city, among our people, but the church is not the most wealthy. Under the labors of Rev. D. Ball, a former pastor, and rank secessionist, and now in the rebel service, there was a division in this church. Th largest portion of the secessionists withdrew, and built small church, which has since been abandoned, and is now occupied by the Jews. A very appropriate change! McKendree Chapel has been enjoying a pleasant work

nder the labors of Rev. Mr. Thrush, the pastor. Quite number have been added to the church. The East Washington Charge, near the Navy Yard, under the pas toral charge of Rev. Mr. Monroe, is now in the midst of a gracious revival. The Ryland Chapel, Rev. Mr. Lemmon, pastor, is engaged in the erection of a new and beautiful house of worship. Gorsuch Chapel, Rev. Mr. Leech, pastor, is enjoying a gracious work of God. The Methodist Churches in Washington are evidently pros-pering far beyond many churches much farther removed rom the seat of war. The members are generally sound on the war question. There are a few who have not yet conquered their sympathy with Southern traitors, nor their ardent love for the peculiar institution. But generally so far as I have been able to learn, they are about as sound as many in the more favored North, who have not their motives for sympathy with traitors. I have seldom heard slavery more religiously cursed than by some the ministers and members of this city.

HOSPITALS. The Hospitals in and about Washington are very nu merous. There are not less than twenty, some accon modating not less two thousand patients. They are well located, comfortably constructed, and are really very as their circumstances will allow. In most cases, the sick and wounded are much more comfortable and better cared for here than they could be at their homes. The nurses, generally females, are very attentive, and no pains is spared to make their stay as pleasant and comfortable as possible. It seems to me that the Government is doing all it can for the sick and wounded soldiers.

AN AFTERNOON RIDE. In company with the Chaplain of Armory Squa Hospital, Rev. E. W. Jackson, and lady, I took a pleasant ride to what is known as the "Cochran Farm." It s situated about two miles from the city. The farm has been confiscated, the owner having fled to Europe with his daughter, the wife of Eustis, Slidell's Secretary. The grounds are the most beautiful of anything about Washington. The Harwell Hospital is located on this estate, and makes a most desirable home for our sick and wounded soldiers. The air is pure, the accommodations ample, ightful. We next v

the "Soldier's Home." This is an institution for disabled soldiers of the "Regular Army." I am, informed that every soldier of the regular army pays one shilling a of Major General down to corporal; the chief, an artful, week for the support of this institution, and when sick or disabled, he finds here a quiet and happy home. Everything about this institution is calculated to make it attractive and pleasant. The President's summer residence is here. There are only about ninety inmates here

We next visited, not far from this place, another "Sol diers' Home," differing in its character from the one last named. I refer to the " Soldier's Cemetery," where nearly six thousand soldiers are buried from the hospitals in and about Washington. Here lie, side by side, noble men from every part of the loyal States. The brave sons of Maine and Wisconsin mingle their dust here together. to act in concert with them. - Dr. Wright, a physician A sadder sight I never beheld. What a scene for the resurrection! At the head of each grave is a tablet of wood. painted black, with the name of the deceased, the regiment and State to which he belonged, painted in white letters. Now and then an elegant marble tablet is erected as a mark of respect by his fellow soldiers. At the head of one grave stood an unpretending stone, on which was, in addition to name, regiment, &c., this touching inscription : "A Mother's Hope ?" " the only son of a Widowed mother." What has not that mother sacrificed

eyes, was the frequent occurrence of inscriptions like this: "Unknown Soldier, died," &c. These were persons who were either brought into the hospitals dead, or so near dead that their name could not be learned. Think of it! A man sacrificing all, even life, for his country, and yet his grave unknown. The father may still live and sigh for his fallen boy, while no one can point him to his grave. The mother's heart may break for her dear son; wife and little ones may sorrow for husband and father, and would fain pour their libation of tears on the spot where his ashes lie, but his is an "unknown' grave. But God knows, and

"Looks down and watches all their dust Till he shall bid it rise."

We are told, that to know the horrors of war, we should visit a battle-field at the close of a battle. But I desire no sadder view of war than to visit the many hospitals about Washington, and this "Soldier's Cemetery." Brave men! may the blessings of a bleeding land upon you! May coming generations bless your memory! If yours is an unknown grave, eternity will reveal how much you suffered and sacrificed to save a great nation

A friend has just been brought in from the front very sick, and I must hasten to the hospital to see him. Adicu.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rock Bottom, Mass .- Rev. A. Gould writes, Oct. 27: While writing on business, I would also say that the Lord is visiting this charge with one of the most precious works of his Spirit that it has ever been my fortune to witness. Nearly three weeks have passed since it commenced, and at every meeting some for the first time have presented themselves for the prayers of the church. At no time less than two and often nearly a score have said at once, " Pray for me." Most of these are children and youth of our Sunday School; but now persons of maturer years are coming, and we anticipate a general turning unto the Lord. This is God's work, and it is marvelou in our eyes. If any would like to know how it began, I would simply say, it 'was while we all were praying, and believing it would come,' that the power came.

South Manchester, Conn .- Rev. E. S. Stanley writes Oct. 31: "We are having some prosperity; some twelve or fifteen conversions."

Dr. Cummings, President of the Wesleyan University

was in the city, and gave us a call last week." He is looking well, in good health and fine spirits, and reports the University in a prosperous condition. The Faculty was never stronger than at present, nor better harmonized. The new Professors are popular, and vigorously at work in their respective departments. A gymnasium will soon

The Christian Advocate and Journal reports the arriva in New York, of Rev. G. Hughes, of the New Jersey Con-ference, greatly recruited in health; also of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, from England, where their labors have been abundantly blessed of God, in the quickening of the church and the conversion of souls-also the death of Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, on the 8th ult., of the Philadel-

Captain J. Emory Round, recently of the Zion's Her-

on the 26th ult. by the clerical aid of Rev se men, C. N. Smith. The lady who consented to share his af-among fections, his fortune, and his fame, was Miss Hattie M. Case, of Jamaica Plains. Immediately after the cere mony, they started on a wedding tour to Washington, D. C., and other great cities. We wish them a pleasant journey, and in their new relation, much joy, long life

great usefulness, and every needed blessing. Bishop Simpson has changed his residence from Chi ago, and permanently settled in his own house in Philalphia. Long may his life and health be spared to the

hurch of which he is an overseer

Rev. R. H. Stinchfield, formerly of the Maine Conference, is transferred to the Wisconsin Conference, and sta-tioned at Racine. His friends will direct letters to that

Rev. S. F. Strout, chaplain of the 9th Maine Regiment, has sufficiently recovered his health to return to his regiment at Morris Island, S. C. On his way he stepped into our office, on Friday last, with a cheerful counte ance, a little bronzed by the Southern climate, with a heavy black beard, and shoulder straps bright as new buttons. He is full of patriotism, and says he needs additional grace to keep from backsliding when he thinks of

Prof. C. S. Harrington, of the Wesleyan University alled on us last week and welcomed us cordially to New England and to the Herald, He with Dr. Cummings had been attending, at Cambridge, a meeting of Delegates of New England colleges.

A private letter from Detroit, received in Chicago, con tains the following extract, which is printed in the Journal of the latter city: "Vallandigham is terribly cast down by the result in Ohio. He is fast putting an enemy in his month to steal away his brains. Letters from Dr. Livingstone, the well known African

xplorer, dated Murchison Cataracts, interior of Africa, April 25th announce the death of Mr. Richard Thornton Geologist of the Expedition, of fever. Rev. Dr Clay, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Elias Heiner,

D.D., of Baltimore, died both on 20th ult. Among the clergy, both in America and England, October has been a fatal month, and makes a large record of mortality. Rev. Dr. Duff, the pioneer of Indian Education, bas been obliged to leave India on account of ill health

Four of the founders of the American Antiquarian Soiety are now living : Josiah Quincy, now 91; ex-Gov. rnor Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, 81; Dr. John Green, of Worcester, 80, and Rev. Dr. Jenks, who is 86. Brig. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile,

nont Temple, Boston, on the 26th ult. Rev. Dr. Alexis Caswell has resigned his Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Brown Univer-sity. He has held a Professorship there for the period of

An English paper announces the conversion to Christianity of Joseph Baker, long known on both sides of the Atlantic as at once one of the ablest and most malignant

defamers of the Bible and those who believed in it as a J. B. Crittenden, a leading citizen of Brooklyn, and one of the most practical supporters of the Government, has given \$20,000 for the purpose of promoting enlistments in

that city. M. Billault, a Member of the French Legislative Corps, and one of Louis Napoleon's ablest supporters, is dead.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. One of the heaviest snow storms ever witnessed in St. Louis, Mo., occurred Oct. 22, ending with a clear, freezing night-six inches fell .- Prior to last week it was not known that the journal of the Rhode Island Convention that adopted the Constitution in 1790, nor the journal of the General Assembly of the same year, was in existence; but on the 26th ultimo they were restored to the Secretary's Office by Hon. Wilkins Updike, of South Kingstown, who came across them while looking over some old papers .- The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania has 400 acres of land connected with it, and the college building cost \$100,000. The course is four years. -The contract for supplying stationery to the Postoffice Department has been awarded to Philips & Solo mon, of Washington.—In the quarter ending June 30, 1860, the imports and exports at New York, under the American flag, were \$62,000,000; during the same quarcarried \$65,000,000, or \$35,000,000 more than at the first e-this is the result of privateer

ter in 1863 they were only \$23,000,000, and foreign flags Georgia have discovered an organized negro conspiracy in Hancock County. The officers were chosen from that intelligent fellow, has been arrested .- An Atlanta Ga., paper says Tennessee is of far more avail to the United tates than half a dozen Richmonds or Charlestons.-During the week ending Oct. 31 over \$36,000,000 fivetwenty United States bonds were sold .- It is reported that after the holidays Mrs. Lincoln will lay aside her mourning and open the White House to the festivities of the season. - A conspiracy to release the 3,500 rebel prisoners in Camp Chase, Ohio, commence a rebel campaign and overthrow the State Government, has been discovered by United States detectives and a number of the leaders arrested-a traitor organization in Illinois was of Norfolk, Va., was executed last month for the murder of a United States army officer. By his orders his coffin was made in form similar to a blunt wedge, and the photographs of his whole family placed inside. Just before his execution his daughter was, at his request, married in his cell.-There seems to be not much prospect of a battle between the opposing armies in Virginia; they are face to face near the Rappahannock, and Lee has made some strong reconnoisances to ascertain Meade's position; the latter being leisurely advancing, and the railroad, contrary to previous reports, has been rapidly rebuilt. -On the 26th and 27th ult. a preliminary fire was opened on Charleston and its defenses-the practice is said to have been excellent. The public are informed that a general bombardment need not at present be expected .- The possession of Lookout Mo has been recovered from Bragg, gives the Union forces the command of the railroad and Tennessee River to Chattanooga; and the facilities for transportation will be greatly increased by the construction of a railroad from permanent navigation on the Tennessee to Nashville. Burnside has now great difficulty in getting his supplies, as they are transported a long distance by wagon trains and it is hoped that successful operations in the region of Chattanooga may enable him to procure supplies from that quarter .- Notwithstanding the stray report that Gen. Banks had landed in Texas, as late as the 24th he

was in the Bayou Teche region, driving the enemy before An edict has been issued annexing some of the provnces of Poland to Russia proper.-It is doubtful if Prince Maximilian of Austria ever becomes Emperor of Mexico. He asks that the throne be protected by European powers, if necessary, and that a majority of the Mexicans favor his reign. But a small portion of the country is under French rule; how then can the Prince get the voice of the people !- Senor Romero, the new Mexican Minister representing the Juarez Government, on the 27th ult. officially notified the State Department of his arrival in Washington .- The rebellion in San Domingo continues to grow in power and extent of territory. The Spaniards have been defeated with heavy osses, and the towns of Santiago and Porto Plata have been destroyed with a loss of \$5,000,000.

POLITICAL.

Union League .- The State Union League for Massachusetts held a meeting in Boston, Oct. 27, to choose delegates to the National League, which meets in Washington in December. The following named gentlement

Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell, and William Claffin of Newton, delegates at large. One was elected to represent each Congressional District, as follows: 1. John Morrissey of Plymouth; 2. Caleb W. Prouty of Scituate; 3. Josiah Dunham of Boston; 4. Edward F. uate; 3. Josiah Dunham of Boston; 4. Edward F. Porter of Boston; 5. Eben S. Poor of Danvers; 6. Eugene L. Norton of Charlestown; 7. George S. Boutwell of Groton; 8. Amasa Norcross of Fitchburg; 9. Ivers Phillips of Worcester; 10. Eliphalet Trask of Spring-field

Gen. Butler addressed the meeting. He takes ground with those who believe the rebels have annihilated themselves as States, and he believes the safety of the nation requires that the General Government should dictate terms before they are again admitted into the Union. Without some radical change, representatives in Congress from the Confederate States might ruin the nation. Gen. Butler contended that unless the rebel States were considered as destroyed it would be almost impossible to elect a President, as no candidate would be likely to get a majority of the electoral college, constituted of all the States, both loyal and rebel. Transfer the question to the House of Representatives, where each Commonwealth casts only one vote, and a majority of such rotes weath east only the difficulty will be greatly increased. The policy of safety and justice is to "restore" the Union in the South only as fast as the principles of freedom and loyalty are extended over the now rebel domain. The Union Leagues in some States claim to have a

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he estimation in which it is held by the men and women who ustain and carry forward the moral and religious interests hat are allied to the Sunday School cause in our midst. The

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word of God. Commendatory notices and letters already flow into us from all parts of the country.

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in view in its preparation."

The N. Y. Observer, in criticising some featu

lows: Senate, 29 Unionists to 5 Opposition; House, 80 | icines, lint, bandages, tourniquets, plasters, sponges, &c., Unionists to 17 Opposition; Union majority on joint bal- and a closet for stimulants and culinary stores, such as

vote for governor stands, for Curtin, 269,496; for Woodward, 254,171-Curtin's majority, 15,325. Agnew's ma jority for supreme judge is 12,308. There is a small Union majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The Indiana Election .- The Union gains in Indiana at the late election are estimated at 15,000. Had there been a State ticket in the field the Union party would have carried the State by at least 25,000 majority.

The Missouri committee, which waited upon the President, asked for Gen. Schofield's removal, the disbanding of the State militia, and protection against illegal voting. The latter request, only, was granted, after a candid review of the subject; accordingly measures have been taken to prevent illegal voting. Persons who have given and if this is enforced the radicals expect to triumph in the November election, and thus be able to purge the State government of disloyal officials, so that its civil and military power will be brought to bear upon guer-

The next Legislature of Ohio will stand as follows: Senate, twenty-nine Unionists to five opposition; House, eighty Unionists to seventeen opposition; Union majority

West Virginia follows Pennsylvania and Ohio, and elects by large majorities Blair, Brown and Whaley, Un-

Gen. Dix has been nominated for Mayor by a powerful section of the Democratic party in New York city.

Elections in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, on Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Baltimore has gone strongly for the Union in its mu-

STATISTICAL.

What the Free States have Done for the Union .- The What the Free States have Done for the Union.—The Army and Navy Journal gives, in tabular form, a statement of the volunteers furnished by all the free States, except California, and by Missouri and Kentucky, for the Union armies up to this time. The tables are made up from official returns. Sixteen free States and two slave States have sent to the field 1,276,246 volunteers; of these 1,068,769 were three years men. New York has furnished 222,836 volunteers, of which 30,131 were two-years and 15,922 three months men; Illinois has sent out 135,440 volunteers; Massachusetts 71,038; Kentuky has contributed 48,908 men, and Missouri 37,947.

year, ending Septembor 20, 1863, appear in our last London files. The Government collects from customs \$118. 855,000 as against \$88,041,000 collected the same fiscal year by the United States. The other taxes collected year by the United States. The other taxes collected by the British Government amount to \$233,615,000, making the taxation altogether \$352,470,000 per annum for the ordinary support of the Government. The interest charge of the public debt of the United Kingdom amounts to \$135,000,000, as against \$118,855,000 received from customs. The interest charge upon our public debt for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1863, amounts to \$25,014,000, as against \$68,031,000 collected from customs.—N. Y. Independent

towns and cities mentioned under the last call of the President :- Salem 177, Newburyport 117, Lynn 264, South Danvers 59, Rockport 47, Nahant 3, Newton 79, Lowell 280. Concord 19, Brighton 43, Dedham 58, Wa-

State of New York, before the 1st of January, in order to chiefly females, are employed by them. avoid the draft, is 108,035-deficiency on the previous

calls, 47,657; quota on the last, 6,378.

Out of the population of over 41,000 in Sierra Leone, Western Africa, more than 30,000 are under Christian influences. About 5,000 only remain pagans or Moham-

Maine has 10 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry, 4 batteries of artillery and 1 regiment of heavy calling upon the people to fill up the quota of the State artillery, in the army of the Potomac and the Depart-

The grape interest in Ohio is becoming more and more extensive. In the vicinity of Sandusky there are 1,000 new call. acres employed in grape culture, 700 of which are in full

Oct. 17, is 15,126. Maj. Clarke, Acting Assistant Prowest Marshal General for Massachusetts, will appoint towns, to act as recruiting officers, entitled to the same

The taxable property of Boston is over half as much cities is as one to five.

cinnati since last spring amount to \$1,500,000.

A whale taken by a New Bedford ship in Hudson's It costs Uncle Sam over \$50,000 per month to feed his starving enemies in Mississippi.

The purchases of coal for the United States armory a Springfield, for the present quarter, amount to 8,000 tons, while the consumption of bar iron during this quarter is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds.

more than it exported; in 1861 an equilibrium was attained; in 1862 our exports exceeded our imports \$20,000,000, and during the last trade year the balance

The wheat crop of 1863 is 191,068,239 bushels; of this, 149,307,192 bushels are needed for home consumption, leaving 41,761,047 bushels for export. The corn crop for 1863 is 449,163,894 bushels, which is not enough for home consumption by 125,860,238 bushels. The corn, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoe crops are smaller than last year, but there is an increase in wheat, and oats.

ent draft. Her quota for the 330,000 just called for is 7581, which it is hoped to raise by volunteering. The bounties offered by the State and National Governments amount to \$502 per man. There are now in the State 8.000 men who have seen service, and a large number of them are expected to enlist for three years.

number drawn, 7,071; rejected for disability, 2,157; the number of men secured-conscripts and substitutes-is 948, or one fifth of the quota, and 1,833 paid the commutation. The remainder is made up of exempts and

ward a mile or two, Oct. 26, the principal movement being directed upon the right flank. They for a time shelled our pickets, resulting in some casualties. The railroad, as early as the 29th ult., was repaired to Catlett's Station, 13 miles from the river. It is stated that a large number of refugees, principally British subjects, as well

From the Department of the Mississippi.-On the 28th ult. Lookout Mountain, which is on the south side of the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, and commands the of the 12th Corps, from the Potomac, came in from the west, while a brigade of Gen. Palmer's division of Gen. Thomas' corps, floated down the river on pontoons and landed at Brown's Ferry, below the mountain. By this movement, which was a surprise, the rebels were flanked, and abandoned the mountain after a fight of two hours,

parts of the district. On the 10th ult. an engagement took place about 60 miles northeast of Knoxville : Gen. Walford had a fight with 5,000 rebels. Oct. 25: General Saunders had a running fight with the rebels near Philadelphia, between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Col. Crawford has returned from a successful expedition into Virginia and North Carolina, where he has been distributing arms to the people, who are represented as every-

Hospital Cars.—Two hospital cars have been fitted up by the railroad companies comprising the Boston and will leave each point daily. Each car contains 9 litter beds and 12 reclining hospital ears, in addition to the

extract of coffee, condensed milk, beef stock; culinary apparatus capable of providing food for 50 invalid soldiers, and a constant supply of hot water. The car is wounded soldiers can now be conveyed on the same litte from the battle-field to Boston.

The Gettysburg Battle-field Cemetery will not be consecrated until the 19th of November, by which time all the bodies will be interred. The cometery contains seven acres, and includes the most remarkable part of the battle-ground south of Gettysburg. All the Governors of the loyal States, and representations from various organized bodies, are expected to be present at the consecration

Dr. Charles Jewett, (the well-known temperance lecturer, now laboring at the West,) has just been received at the Temperance Rooms in this city, in which the docto

says:

"You remember my son John, who used to fold papers in the office sometimes. He fell in the great battle of Chickamauga, after serving the country faithfully as a soldier for about two years. He fought in the battle of Perryville, sometimes called Chaplain Hills, also in the three days' battle at Murfreesboro'. He was never in hospital a day, and never once straggled from his regiment, or gave out in all the long, weary marches. He maintained his standing as a Christian, and as a friend of temperance kept his pledge inviolate. It made our hearts ache to see his name among the killed; but how small the affliction in comparison with what it would be to have him die in a drunken debauch, or by the roadside with a whisky bottle in his pocket."

The doctor has another son with General Gillmore be-

The doctor has another son with General Gillmore before Charleston. He is an officer in the Massachusetts 54th regiment. The doctor's numerous friends in Massachusetts will deeply sympathize with him in his great

In a speech in Cincinnati Gen. Rosecrans said, to pre vent any misunderstanding, that since the battle of Chick-amauga the President had written personally expressing his satisfaction. He says that if our armies had been strengthened the last of August, as they should have been, In respect to the honor and truthfulness of the Southerners, Gen. Rosecrans has "found them untruthful and unscrupulous." Speaking of the prospects of the South, he says their business is giving way and drying up, and the whole country presents a blighted appearance, but the only way to expect peace is by crushing their mili-

at Richmond, and that the authorities plead want of sup-plies as an excuse for this horrid barbarity. Out of 18 exchanged and sent to Annapolis, 8 died on the way. They report that they had been starved, and kept a large part of the time without shelter.

In Anson, Maine, 10 buildings, including 8 stores were burned. A large portion of the business part of the vil-

Stewart, the New York merchant prince, will sell \$30,-000,000 of goods this year. The September sales of Cincinnati, according to the annual statement of its

trade and business, has 130 houses engaged in manufacturing clothing for the army, and over 8,000 persons, A correspondent who arrived at Halifax a few days

ago, after running the blockade at Wilmington, paid \$4,500 in Confederate currency to raise \$300 in gold. The draft in New Hampton, N. H., took the only physician in town, two of the selectmen, the principal teacher in the literary department of the Seminary, all

Gov. Coburn, of Maine, has issued a proclamation

An extra session of the Connecticut Legislature has been called to devise means to raise soldiers under the

bearing. Another year the quantity in bearing will probably reach 2,000 acres, with a larger setting out than streets of that city with their wagons laden with wood, ever before. The vineyards of Cleveland are also as- potatoes, apples, flour, pork, beef, &c., for the families of Counterfeit \$5 bills on the New England Bank, dated

May 5, 1863, are in circulation. vost Marshal General for Massachusetts, will appoint the Mayors of cities and the Chairmen of Selectmen of guilty of fitting out the ship Tahmaroo as a slaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Prizes .- The steamer Sir Robert Peel, which was captured off the Rio Grande by the United States gunboat as that of New York, though the population of the two | Seminole, had a cargo on board worth \$1,000,000. She was a first class steamer of 1,750 tons, and it was ascertained by her log book that her average speed was fifteen knots. Other prizes mentioned as captured on the Gulf coast since the middle of September are, the schooner Bay, yielded 200 barrels of oil and 4,000 pounds of bone. Flying Scud, the pirate steamer Leviathan, the schooner Jane, blown up, also two schooners loaded with powde destroyed on the coast of Louisiana. It is supposed that every blockade runner from or into Mobile is captured.

arrested as a deserter and protests that he is discharged or never has been in the army, he shall be afforded ample opportunity to substantiate his claim; and until then he shall not be forwarded from the Provost Marshal's head

for the two months ending with November. The sum of \$25,000,000 is required for that purpose.

other sects possessing conscientious scruples against doing military duty, are liable to the draft, and if drafted must Maj. Gen. Blunt has been relieved from the command

of the army of Western Arkansas and Indian Territory, and Gen. McNeil supersedes him, and will have his

Gen. Sanborn is placed in command of the district of Southwest Missouri, with headquarters at Springfield. Mai, Gen. Palmer, who commanded a division in Gen Thomas' corps, the 14th, has been promoted to the command of that corps, since Gen. Thomas was assigned to the command of the Army of the Cumberland.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fighting for a Principle.-Frazier's Magazine (English) for October has the following just and sensible remarks: mutation. The remainder is made up of exempts and deserters. Her quota under the last call is 3,331.

New Hampshire's quota is 3,768, and Connecticut's is 50,432. Delaware is apportioned 1,156, and Indiana 18,997.

**Ti it be true that the North have had in arms some 50,000 men, and if, which is absurd, we allow 300,000 of them to have been mercenaries, it would still be true that a population not exceeding that of Great Britain sent 500,000 men into the field. This would be at the very least one eighth of the grown-up men in the country. When we consider that this effort was made, not against an invader, nor under the pressure of want, but in the midst of unbounded prosperity, and in order to support the credit and glory of the nation, it is bare justice to say that the history of mankind can furnish no other example of such an effort."

If in the midst of over prosperity 300,000 men should.

If in the midst of our prosperity 300,000 men should oluntarily answer to the President's last call, it would mmeasurably increase the lustre of our nation's glowing

man duchy, of which the king of Denmark is duke, independent of his own proper kingdom, and in this capacity is tributary to the dies of the German confederation. The diet claims that the Danish king has been unfaithful to his trust, and that he intends to annex the duchy to his own dominions; and on this ground has determined that Holstein shall be ruled for the present by Hanover and Saxony. The question is complicated by the contiguity not a member also of the German confederacy. At

"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, sums up the results of the trial of the French iron-

clads, as follows:

"All of the vessels which were armed and plated sufficiently to constitute them formidable modern vessels of war, were shown to be unsafe seaboats for all weathers; while two of the vessels, which were too lightly armed and plated to be classed as first-class war vessels showed themselves sufficiently good boats for a long voyage in all weathers. Thus the French Government possesses but two cnirassed ships which may be deemed as capable in all weathers of making the voyage as armed men-of-war to America, and these two are so lightly armed and cuirassed as not to be able to resist five minutes one of the little Monitors." clads, as follows:

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Marriages.

raville, South Sandwich. boro', Me., Oct. 25, by Rev. O. M. Cousens, Mr. . Dyer, of Gorham, Me., to Miss Oilve L. Merrill, of

Deaths.

lin months.

In Round Pond, Me., Sept. 25, Edgar P. Yates, of ciphtheria, aged 2 years; Oct. 10, Freeline N. Yates, of diphtheria, aged 6 years, 10 months, only children of Capt. Philip and Ra-

Special Notices.

Preachers' Lyceum, at Dam's Mills, Me., Nov. 10, 11. Preachers' Meeting, at Littleton, N. H., Nov. 16.

FESTIVAL AT SOUTH DANVERS.—Providence permitting, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Danvers will hold a Festival on Wednesday Evening, Nov. II, in the Vestry of the Church. If the weather should be stormy, it will be delay d to the first pleasant eyeling.

E. M. FOSTER, Secretary.

HIGH STREET LECTURES, CHARLESTOWN -The following popular speakers have been engaged for this

ollowing popular speakers have been engage ourse;
Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D.
Hon. Charles Sumner.
Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., (President of Harvard College).
Rev. A. A. Willets.
Rev. R. H. Nesle, D.D.
Rev. Mark Trafton.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke.
Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D.
J. G. Holland, Esq., (Timothy Titeomb).
Rev. J. M. Manning.
Prof. Lewis B. Monroe,
Wendell Phil ips, Esq.
The opening lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Stone,

Tickets for the course \$1. They may be had at the Book-stores, and at Bassest & Hatch's, 88, H. H. Chandler's, 96, Chas. C. Daniels', 116, and George Porr's, 131 Main Street, and of the Committee. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

Charlestown, Uct. 22, 1893.

THE CAPE COD PREACHERS' MEETING will hold its next session at Weifleet, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1864. The following will be the order of exercises: Monday evening, Sermon by E. Edson.
Tuesday, A. M., Personal Religious Experience of the Preachers; Essay: subject—History of the Methodist Episoopal Church in Weilleet—A. N. Bodfish. P. M., Essay: subject—The Peculiarities of the Death of Christ—W. H. Richards, G. W. Bridge. Evening, Sermon by H. D. Robinson. Wednesday, A. M., Essays: subject—Mutual Duties of Preacher and People in Relation to Pastoral Work—J. F. Sheffield. B. K. Rosworth; Essays: subject—Lay Delegation, J. Gill, G. S. Alexander, F. A. Loomis. Each of the above essays to be followed by discussion. P. M., Essays: subject—Duty of the Church to Sustain the Sunday School Love Hammond, Alex. Anderson; the above essay to be followed by a Sunday School Love Feast. Evening, Sermon by W. V. Morrison.

PREACHERS' MEETING AT EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The next session of the Preachers' Association, Sandwich District North, will meet at East Bridgewater, Dec. 28. Monday Evening, Sermon—E. M. Anthony. Tuesday, A. M., 19 o'clock, Social Meeting, with reports from the several charges. Brethren who shall be unable to be present at the meeting are requested to send written reports of their respective charges. P. M., Essay: Heresy—T. Ely; Elistory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Bridgewater—J. W. Willett. Evening, Sermon—J. N. Collier. Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M., Essays: Proper Observance of the Sabbath—L. Harlow, J. Marsh, — Stokes; How may we, as Preachers in Charge, best promote the Interests of the f the Sabbath—L. Harlow, J. Marsh,—Stokes; How may re, as Pracehers in Charge, best promote the Interests of the labbath Schools?—J. Howson, F. Gavitt, R. Gerrish. 1½ 'clock, P. M., Essays: Is Physical Peath the result of dam's Transgression?—F. Sears, B. L. Sayer, C. C. Adams,—Smith. 2½ o'clock, Love Feast. Evening, Meeting in behalf of the Biblical Institute; speakers—J. C. Allen, G. M. Hamlen, Wm. H. Starr.

Brethren and sisters from neighboring charges are invited o attend the exercises of the meeting.

WM. H. STARR, for the Committee.

Hingham, Oct. 25.

Business Notices.

HATS, CAPS and FURS of all kinds, Gentlemen's FUR NISHING GOODS, such as Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Ties Umbrelias, &c. Also, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags. large assortment of Furs for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's wear just received, that will be sold at the lowest

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BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 2598; Sheep and amba, 6500; Swine, 3900. Number of Western Cattle, 670; astern Cattle, 888; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$8.75 29.00; first quality \$8.00 \$8.50; second quality 7.00 \$8.00; third quality, \$5.50 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$8.00; third quality, \$5.50 \$7.00 \$7.00 \$8.00; the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$107, \$110, 115, \$130, \$135 \$ 155. 50 pairs at market. Milch Cows-From \$25 & 65, according to the fancy of the

was less than last week, and the average quality was not so good. There was no really "Extra" beef, and the highest price realized for any animals was 8ic. Lower grades were

sold at last week's prices.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs sell from \$3.50 @ 4.25 \(\mathbf{v}\) head.

Sheep \(\frac{1}{2}\) @ 60 \(\mathbf{P}\) \(\mathbf{h}\) wholesale; \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\mathbf{e}\) b retail. Store

Hogs, 300 at market. Fat Hogs, 3600 at market; prices 60

Tallow—Sje ₱ 1b.
Lamb Skins \$1.50 € 1.75; Sheep Skins \$1.50 € 1.75.

	SHITE 1899 III
	PRICE.
INSIDE FANEUI	L HALL MARKET.
PROVISIONS-P tb.	Charles to the company of the Compan
Lump Butter, 26 6 31	each, 2 00 62 50
Butter, in tubs, 26 @ 28	
2d quality. 23 @ 25	the market of the World
Cheese, 1st quality, 12 30 16	
Sage, . @ 16	W Tr, 12 @ 17
Eggs, doz. @ 2	
Beef, fresh, 7 @ 2	
Salted, 7 @ 12	Sweet Potatoes, V b, @ 4
	New Carrots, peck, @ 25
Hogs, whole, @ 08	Green Corn, W doz, 00 @ 00
	New Turnips,
	# peck, 0 25
	Cucumbers, each, @ 00
Western, @ 1	Lettuce, Whead. @ 06
Lard, best, . @ 1	Egg Plants, each 17 @ 25
	Potatoes,
Veal, 8 @ 1	
	Beets, peck, @ 25
	Pickles, gal, 37 @ 50
	Beans, white, peck, 75 @ 87
Sheep, whole, 7 @ 1	
nom mpy	Dried Apples, W th. 6 @ 10
POULTRY.	
Ducks, pair, 1 00 et 2	
Wild Ducks, pair, 75 @1 2	Pears, W peck, 50 @1 50
	Pears, V peck, 50 @1 50 Cranberries P gt.
Chickens,	
₩ lb, 12½ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Hamburg Grapes, 0 00 @ 85
Grouse, pair, 75 @ 1 0 Venison # fb.	ф ю, 0 00 (g) 85
	manufact in amount year all on
Rabbits and Hares,	The state of the s
Plover, doz, 12 @ 2 Plover, doz, 2 00 n2 5	
	penticot shade distrakt radio
Pigeons, doz, 1 50 @2 0	or mer apolic distance here are not
WHOLES	ALE PRICE.
WHOLES.	The second secon

Whole Hogs, 71 9 08

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, in tubs, 23 00 @22 00 24 do, 20 00 622 00 Cheese, best, per hud, 12 00 @14 00 Do. common, 00 00 @00 00 Eggs, 100 doz, @25 00 Eggs, 100 doz, @25 00

2 50 @ 2 75 Oak, Calf Skins, # 1b.-| Nover, | 200 | 100 | 200 | 112 | 200 | 200 | 112 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 2

Advertisements.

A MANUAL OF ANECODES, FACTS, FIGURES, PROVERES, QUOTATIONS, etc., etc. Adapted for Christian teaching. By Rev. G. S. Bowes, B. A. From the Third London Edition. 500 pp., 12mo., \$1.25.

The title will at once explain its design. It embraces: 1. A collection of Soripture references. 2. A collection of illustrations, combined and compressed with a view to brevity, applicability, and variety. 3. A copious index. Reason, histograms, and experience all witness to the power, value, and use of

generally. Published by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 50

DADMUN'S MUSIC BOOKS!! THE MELODEON. Enlarged Edition. By Rev. J. W. Dadmun.—
This book is designed to furnish a sufficient variety of Hymns
and Tunes for all occasions of social worship. This work is
designed for permanent use, by giving a great variety of the
best old tunes, such as all Christians want to sing, in addition
to the new revival melodics. Several churches have introdend it for Congregational singing, as it is suchean that all

by mail for 40 cents.

THE EOLIAN HARP. FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS. By Rev. J. W. Dadmun. This book in its present enlarged form is a very complete collection of Sunday School Music. We think it as good as any, if not better. 144 pages, bound in paper cover, \$15 per 100. Bound in boards neatly, \$20 per 100. Send for a copy and Judge for yourself.

ARMY AND NAVY MELODIES. This little book of Hymns and Tunes has met with great favor. It now has several new pieces, which we think will be very popular. 114 Hymns and Tunes; 64 pages, 12mo. The whole arranged by Rev. J. W. Dadmun, and Rev. A. B. Fuller, Chaplain 16th Regiment M. V. Price, 12 cents per copy; \$1 per doz. Postage 2 cents per copy additional.

MUSICAL STRING OF PEARLS. A choice collection

North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 5t

London Patriot.

"A social heaven, in which there will be the most perfect ecognition, intercourse, fellowship, and bliss, is the leading dea of the book, and it is discussed in a fine genial spirit."— Caledonian Mercury. Caledonian Mercury.

In announcing a republication of the above work, the pub-

one hundred thousand copies. The author's two compani

SHEILLERS AND CUTTERS. Attention, Farmers of and Mercliants!
We are now prepared to furnish Flows, Corn Shellers and Vegetable Cutters, Hay, Stalk and Straw Cutters, both Cylinder and Lever, second to none in the market.
We can recommend our Vegetable Cutter as much superior to any in the market. The following are the names of a few parties now using this machine:—Geo. B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; Wm. Birnie, Esq., Springfield, Mass.
WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 30 and 40 South Market Street, Boston.

Advertisements.

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM is caused by the stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

SPRAINS are caused by an over-extension and a sudden re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT—equally good for man or beast.

PLEURISY is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1833. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1853, amounted to 35 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.

cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RREUMATIC AINTMENT.

BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and
smashing of the tissues—is instaftly relieved by KENNEDY'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents suimal life
having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach
and bowels—take a teaspoonful of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC
LINIMENT in warm water every half hour until cured.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are caused by an
unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with THE FAMILY MOURNING STORE, No. 20 Winter Street, Boston. WEAKNESS OF THE BACK—Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spasm. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your throat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and flesh) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and chest; the Liniment will penetrate into every fibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear miraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and let it dissolve slowly in your mouth; this will aliay all tickling and irritation of the throat. It is good for Toothacke, Earache, Swelled Face and Infammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

Black Crape and Silk Hats.

Black English Crape Veils and Falls.

" Sets.

Black Grenadine Collars and Cuffs.

"Sets.

"Crape Collars and Cuffs.

"Sets.

"Lace Sets.

White Muslin Collars and Cuffs,
Black and White Lace Sets.
White Muslin and Tarleton Collars.
Crape, Lace and Grenadine Collars.
Black Lace Vells.

Ept 16

9

S. S. S. WILLIAMS MAGEE BRICK AND PORTABLE FURNA-

ces and Hanges.

Magee Hall and Office Stove,

MAGEE PLAIN AND EXTENSION TOP COOK STOVE,
MAGEE STORE STOVE,
MAGEE DINING ROOM HEATER, MAGEE FURNACES,
Sizes adapted to all classes of Buildings, from the smallest
Store to the largest Private or Public Building. The inventor, having made such improvements as observation and experience have suggested, now offers them as superior to all
other Furnaces in

Samuel Booth, Esq., Superintendent of the Hanson Street Place Methodist Sunday School, Brooklyn, N. Y., says:—"I have received and examined the advance copy you were pleased to send me, of your truly practical work, 'Our Sunday School.' In my opinion it is admirably calculated to meet a felt want of the Sunday School cause. The interest of ther Furnaces in ECONOMY.

One fire may be made to last from one to three days.

PURITY OF AIR.

None of the sir which is used for respiration comes ine-

with the Fire Pot.

EASE OF MANAGEMENT.

By the Regulator (the first ever applied to a Furnace, for so controlling the draught as to give any desired degree of heat) the Fire may be kept an entire season.

MAGEE'S ELEVATED DOUBLE OVEN RANGE, With Magee's Regulator.

These Ranges are constructed on a new plan, with the Ovens Cased or Double Lined. the subject is kept up from the opening to the closing page. I am quite sure that it will contribute to the purpose you had says: "This is a practical book, presenting the minutest de-tails of the management of a wide-awake, working, entertain-ing, and popular Sabbath School, and we commend it to the ang and popular Sabbath School, and we commend it to the attentive study of all who are engaged in the service."

The N. Y. Independent says: "We know of no other such book. It fills well a great blank. Armed with Mr. Abbott's volume, it is difficult to see how a faithful worker, having average capacities, can fall to organize and conduct a class or school, as the case may be, with substantial success."

Both ovens may be near at the same composition, of desired.

SIX BOILING PLACES.

ROASTING IN FRONT.

HOT WATER PIPES.

MAGEE COOK STOVES,
As improved, have no equal. May be had as a Square Top, or with the Extension Top, fitted with Reservoir and Hot Closet. Both styles are now fitted with Hot Water Pipes, by which water can be heated for Bathing Room and other uses, quicker and at much less expense of fuel than by the ordinary Water Backs, furnishing a full supply. We warrant them.

recommend as the most convenient and economical it keeping a good, steady, regular fire without trouble warranted to give satisfaction. MAGEE'S NEW PARLOR STOVE, ntiful in design, and worthy the examination of all it of "something new." We guarantee the greater unt of heat from a given amount of fuel, and no wast

mount of heat from a given f heat to the smoke pipe or chimney. A COMPLETE VENTILATOR. For sale Wholesale and Retail by
WM. E. SMITH & CO.,
36 & 38 Union Street, opposite the Union Market, Boston.
Also, 21 Friend Street, Boston.
8t

A MALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN
the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory
or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United
States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to
combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE,
STRENGTH, SONGRUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 30 to
500 lbs., costing Two THIRDS LESS than other metal, or
15 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve
months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for
cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,
Sept 30 1y: No. 190 William Street, New York,

FAMILY DYE COLORS! LIST OF COLORS Dark Blue, Orange, Claret Brown, Maroon, French Blue, Purple, Light Brown, Scarlet, Dark Drab, Violet,

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
Sept 16 ep3meo6mos

TARRH.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS, ETC., treated mainly by inhaling the common air through a small tube, by DR. J. M. HOWE, who, for twenty-five years past, has been successful in this practice. Innumerable testimonies might be added. Rev. N. N. Beers writes as follows:
From the benefit that I have received, I believe that this means will absolutely cure seated consumption in its earlier stages; and where perfect recovery is impossible, it will prolong life for years. It is a perfect warrant against consumption in persons predisposed to it from hereditary taint, or from a weak and deranged state of the system. I have recommended the tube in several cases with the happiest results. REV. DR. DEMPSTER says:
The tube relieved my shortness of breath, increased the volume of my voice, and much aided my digestive organs.

relief. I have increased the circumference of my chest two inches.

The tube is recommended to public speakers, singers, students, and persons of narrow chests.

Remit \$2, for which the Tube will be sent, with full directions.

July 1 copumos 227 Grand Street, New York.

TRY THE GREAT HUMOR REMEDY: A Combination of Roots and Barks possessing powers hitherto unknown to Medical Science, and which eradicate every taint of Disease from the System. HOWARD'S VEGETABLE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS. MRS. 5. A. AiLEN, A Lady of World-wide Reputation. Her preparations for the Hair have not only the largest sale in the United States and Canada, but within the past few years, to supply the immense demand from foreign countries, Depots
have been cpened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris,
Hayana, Vera Cruz and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is
switted to both young and vid. It strengthens the Hair, provents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful
glossy appearance. It never falls to Restore Gray Hair to
its Original Youthful Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.
It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.
It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.
It will cause the Hair and all Diseases of the Scalp.
It can do no harm, and will do good.

TT IS NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of
the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
It will reasore it on bald places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applicatious once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced once.

ed, occasional applications once in three mont against gray hairs to the most advanced age. The Restorer Reproduces: The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifi

whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's tollet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, removes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from failing out, and is the most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known. Milions of bottles sold every year.

Hons of bottles sold every year.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. Webster, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither boild nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been feet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been for comparing the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING. REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, therefore I recommend them."

use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and 2, nonacamum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALBAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
THOROUGHLY TESTED.
REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1860, writes:
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not adye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW. oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had."

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D. Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair." discovered for the hair."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; "I kink very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen." World's Hair Restormed Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide repurer.

TWO MONTHS USE. MRS. FANNY ROBINSON, of Londonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-torer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct." CONVINCING TESTIMONY,
REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A.
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the
sest preparations I have ever known. They have restored my
ray hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.
REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the sceretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For cruptions it has no equal.
HIS WIFE APPROVES.
REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by ray wife.

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

RETAIN BUCKBEE, Treas, Am. Bible Union, N. Y., Witter: 'I very cheerfully add my traitment to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior

to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY.

REV. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mr. S. A. A'ten's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, writes. My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good." my name when it can do you any good."

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Bestorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marcels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye. The sale of these articles is very large in Encland."

risine beauty.

DON'T READ THIS. pris: the beauty.

DON'T READ THIS.

REV. JAS. MCFARLANE, Esopus, Ulster County, N. York, writes: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in inxuriance."

NOTHING MORE WANTED.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no equal. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the soltness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

REV. H. A. PRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y., writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its natural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseases incident to the hair and scalp."

ural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseases incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

BEV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y., (the elimate having seriously affected her hair and scalp,) writes: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefited me."

A DAUGHTER BENEFITED.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum my hair has greatly thickned upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; her hair had become thin, and came out constantly, until we thought the head would be almost bare; her hair has handsomely thickned up, and also has a healthy appearance. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value for our mone;"

HOPES REALIZED.

REV. E. Evans, Delhi, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its failing off." Could anything more be said in favor of any articles?

VALUABLE ARTICLES.

VALUABLE ARTICLES.

REV. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington Place, Pacific Street, Brooklyn, L. L., says in a letter: "I am happy to Lear my testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and World's Hair Diressing, in the most liberal sense. They have restored my nair where it was baid, and where gray to its original ec.or."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

S. RANDALL, Esq. Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for, Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and gray-ness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

RENEWED HIS AGE.

RENEWED HIS AGE.

REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes: "My grahair is turned as black as when I was a young man by usin Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum These preparations have been used and improved for twenty

A SILVER WEDDING.

The favored guests who assembled on the evening of Oct 14th, at the residence of Cyrus Washburn, Esq., of Kast Wey-mouth, will not soon forget the pleasure of that occasion They met to celebrate the twenty-fifth marriage anniversary of the host and hostess, and to add kind benedictions and wishes to the costly and more tangible gifts which graced the entretable. The following lines, by Mrs. H. C. Gardner, were

> And count their treasures with the dead, God's loving care to you hath given

Have in their varied beauty come; They've brought no gloomy shadow here, No clouds to dim the light of home .-

Save where upon the green hill-side, Where wild flowers in the sunlight wave And willows hedge the silent tide, A white stone marks the baby's grave.

No step of time can we retrace; No vanished hours can we relieve: Yet not in vain to-night we seek

We hear again the songs of yore; Thought speeds along the backward track, And radiant youth is ours once more.

We see you as we saw you then, With beaming eyes and spirits gay; Life's journey you begin again,

The bride and bridegroom of a day. The years have added strength and grace

Unto the union then begun; Have lightly touched each form and face, And blent two natures into one. You scarce have felt life's bitter pains,

Its cares, its anguish or its strife; The loving God hath led your feet Along the prosperous walks of life. Thank God .- Not for the bounteous wealth Which, as his stewards, ye may hold,-

You have to-night, a blessing far Exceeding mines of purest gold. 'Tis this,-while sorrow veils the land, And sits enthroned on every hill, You walk life's journey hand in hand,

God spares you to each other still. Amid the happy, festive throug, We breathe for you this earnest prayer

God bless and keep this married pair !"

For Zion's Herald. LIEUT. CHARLES F. DEGEN.

BY MRS. J. H. HANAFORD. Not on the field of bloody strife, By foeman's hand he fell, For native land he gave his life,

True friend and loving son was he, Alas I that with the falling leaf, He, too, must pass away.

Sad hearts must mourn his early loss, Yet smile through falling tears, For faith in God's great goodness takes From human hearts their fears.

He loved the good-he sought to win A high and pure renown, And God, to whom all hearts are known, Hath given him a crown.

Then will we calmly linger near This honored patriot's grave, And heareth but to save.

And when upon the sea of glass The heavenly choir shall stand, May there his welcome voice be heard And clasped again his hand! Beverly, Mass., Oct. 20, 1863.

For Zion's Herald.

JESUS IS FORGIVING Has a brother trespassed Sadly turned away From the nath so narrow

In an evil day? And the deed forget ? By such act of kindness We may save him yet. Jesus is forgiving :

Imitate the Master. And as kindly be; His great mercy toward w Never can be told;-

Every tender precept Fully to forget, How our every pathway With sweet love he paves,-

Back into His fold.

We will think of Jesus, And will win him back.

One look at the Master Gives us strength to be Loving and forgiving,-

Agricultural.

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, recently addresse the farmers of New York at Saratoga in the following anguage—beautiful and patriotic:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society :-- [yielding to the request you did me the favor to sub mit yesterday evening, it was with an understanding that you were not to expect an agricultural address.

A practising lawyer, though he may be the owner of a farm, is rarely, if ever, a practical farmer. In my case, I have not been able to take the time to make case, I have not been able to take the time to make myself even a theoretical one. To excel as an agriculturalist requires devotion to study as well as practice. All the elements of nature, as far as possible, should be understood; chemistry in its various branches mastered, the whole vegetable kingdom appreciated, animal anatomy comprehended, and the eye and the ear, as well as the understanding, disciplined to perfection by observation and experience. The seasons are to be watched and soils to be analyzed; in a word, every mental faculty is to be improved. These sons are to be watched and soils to be analyzed; in a word, every mental faculty is to be improved. These things all accomplished, (and care and study can accomplish them,) the agriculturalist becomes the most useful, virtuous, and happiest of citizens. The very life he leads promotes and secures the highest morality. It is spent, more especially with him than with others, in the felt presence of Deity. He sees him in the morning sun, feels him in his genial and fructifying heat. Every breeze that blows, every drown of cain that falls, every grain that riness, every flower

thousand temptations to error with which cities abound, they hold the vantage ground of morality. The life, then, that it is your good fortune to lead, you should especially esteem for its moral influence. And, if you have good cause to value it, what good cause has not the nation to be proud of it? Cities are necessary as marts of commerce. Of themselves, however, they are powerless. Not a merchant thrives but by means of the industry and skill of the husbandman. Not a table is otherwise supplied; not a ship sails that is not freighted with the proceeds of his labor. And if, in peace, his contributions to the general wealth and power of his country are so important, how vital are they to its support and defense when foreign or civil war raises its dreadful front! When treason strikes at the nation's life, when madmen or the ambitious seek its destruction, the chief support of liberty is with men of your vocation. And should our constitutional freedom ever expire, the fields and the mountains will be its last resting-place, and their inhabitants its last votaries and defenders.

Noticing an inquiry some time since in your excellent paper about making vinegar, I will give my method, which I think better and cheaper than any whisky mixture I ever saw, and much more healthy. I take ripe tomatoes, and after washing, put them in a coarse sieve, (a colander will answer just as well,) break them to pieces with the hand, and rub out the juice. Put this in a large jar or some other vessel, and in about twenty-four hours, or if the weather is hot, perhaps less, the pulp of the tomato will rise to the top as the scum rises on small beer. Skim this all off and then put the juice in your vinegar keg, or barrel, and put it in a warm place, and if you do not have the best of vinegar I shall be surprised. We have been using our tomato vinegar which was made last summer, about three months, and often show it to our visitors, by whom it is universally praised.—

Rural New-Yorker.

One lemon, one cup of sugar, two eggs, three table-spoonfuls of flour, one cup of milk; grate the rind of the lemon; mix the whole together, leaving out the whites of the eggs; pour in the milk last. Bake in a deep plate lined with pastry. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; sweeten with four tablespoonfuls of sugar; put it on the top when baked, and return the pies to the oven and brown lightly.—

Genesee Farmer.

Children.

"You are made to be kind," says Horace Mann,
generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in
the school who has a club foot, don't let him know
that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with
ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in
hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some
part of the game which does not require running. If
there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner.
If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If
there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if
one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious
of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more
talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has
injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request
the teacher not to punish him. All the school will
show by their countenance how much better it is
than to bave a great fist." "You are made to be kind," says Horace Mann,

Who guarded you in health, and comforted you who guarded you in head, and combreted you when ill? Who hung over your little bed when your were fretful, and put the cooling draught to your parched lips? Who tought you how to pray and gently helped you to read? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient with with your faults, and been kind and patient with your childish ways? Who loves you still, and who contrives and works for you every day you live? It is your mother—your own dear mother. ask you, Are you kind to your mother?

Miscellany.

I owe my success in life to one single fact, namely: At the age of twenty-seven I commenced, and continued for years, the process of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of a historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were made sometimes in a corn-field, at others in the forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and cow for my auditors. It is to this early practice in the great art of all arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward, and shaped and moulded my entire subsequent destiny. Improve, then young gentlemen, the advantages you enjoy. Let not a day pass without exercising your powers of speech. There is no power like that of oratory. Cæsar controlled men by exciting their fears; Cicero, by captivating their affections, and swaying their passions. The influence of the one perished with its author; that of the other continues to this day.—Henry Clay.

THE INFLUENCE OF TEMPER ON HEALTH Excessive labor, exposure to wet and cold, deprivation of sufficient quantities of necessary and wholesome food, habitual bad lodging, sloth, and intemperance, are all deadly enemies to human life; but they
are none of them so bad as violent and ungoverned
passions. Men and women have survived all these,
and at last reached an extreme old age; but it may
be safely doubted whether a single instance can be
found of a man of violent and irasciblic temper,
habitually subject to storms of ungovernable passion,
who has arrived at a very advanced period of life.
It is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance to
every one desirous to preserve "a sound mind in a
sound body," so that the brittle vessel of life may
glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amidst rocks and shoals which endanger its existence, to have a special care amidst all the vicissitudes and trials of life, to maintain a quiet possession of his own spirit.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A certain preacher at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a sermon, made the following comparison in dissecting a miser: "The soul of a miser is so shriveled that it would have more room to play in a grain of mustard seed than a bull-frog would in Lake Michigan.

Biographical.

MRS. ELIZA M. WATSON fell asleep in Jesus, Aug

Mns. Eliza M. Watsox fell asleep in Jesus, Aug. 28, 1853, aged 60 years.

Sister Walton, whose maiden name was Morrison, was born in Sanbornton, N. H., where she was baptized in infancy by Rev. Abraham Bodwell, of the Congregational Church. She experienced religion and joined that church when 17 years of age. May 1, 1823, she married Mr. Blaney Walton, of Lynn, and moved to this place. She sought and found a home in the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where she ever maintained a uniformly faithful and happy relation for near thirty-three years. Living for about twenty-three years next door to our parsonage, the deceased is and will be much missed, as a kind, confiding and sympathising Christian friend who has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the preachers and their families.

Sister W. had been early left a widow with the care of four little children dependent upon her for support, and having to contend with delicate health, suffering from discase of the heart, she bore up with great patience and fortitude. From the character of her discase, she evidently felt a presentiment that her death might be sudden, and perhaps alone as to human attendance, and in several instances expressed this to the writer. Such was the case. She had performed her various domestic duties as usual, and retired to rest at night. About 9 o'clock in the evening she called a boarder to get her some medicine, requesting her "to look in upon her in the morning if she heard nothing from her." The Lord sent his messenger for her before morning, and she departed evidently with little or no struggle with the king of terrors. She was a good woman, and died as she lived, in hope of a glorious resurrection. She leaves two married daughters and their families, with several sisters and numerous friends to mourn her loss.

Lyan, Sept. 26, 1863.

SIMON DREW, of the 14th N. H. Regiment of Vols., son of Charles F. and Mary A. Drew, died in Washington, D. C., of chronic diarrhosa, Oct. 2, 1863, aged 26

son of Charles F. and Mary A. Drew, died in Washington, D. C., of chronic diarrhoza, Oct. 2, 1863, aged 20 years.

For more than four years he had been a professor of religion, and connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pembroke, N. H., where he resided, giving good evidence of piety.

He was extremely anxious to go to the defense of his country in her hour of need; and after obtaining the consent of his parents, very cheerfully joined his comrades, to share with them the toils and dangers of a soldier's life; but in little less than a year his constitution, never strong, gave way to disease and death, and his body was brought home to he laid in a soldier's grave, Oct. 11th.

His father had the mouraful satisfaction of being with him in his last illness, and of witnessing the peace of his last hours, and to receive his dying words of remembrance and affection for friends, and of trust and confidence in the Saviour of sinners.

Suncook, Oct. 16.

Lewis Howard.

Mary E. Gove died in Readfield, Me., Aug. 1, 1863, aged 13 years and 9 months.

Mary was the daughter of Bro. Samuel and Sarah Govo. She was a pleasant and affectionate child—she over seemed to have a regard for religious things. Her sickness was severe, though of short duration. In about on week from the commencement of her disease, which was diphtheria, death ended her sufferings. Her death was remarkably triumphant. She had no desire to live, for she knew God had forgiven all her sins, and that she

HAZARENAU DRAPER, of Livermore, Me., took his departure to the spirit world, on the 19th ult., aged about 86 years, having been more than forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, leaving a companion, children and children's children to follow him. We trust his ond was peace.

Livermore, Sept. 25.

ISABELLA RAY died Oct. 12, at the age of 53 years. Some eight years since she connected herself with the Boston Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, since which time she has been a worthy and respected member. The grace she sought in life sustained her in the dying hour, and she desired to depart and be at rest. Lynn, Oct. 13.

A. F. Herrick.

MISS MARTHA K. CHASE died in Westminster, Vt. Miss Martha K. Chase died in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 11, aged 37 years.

Much might be said of Martha—very little need be said. For twenty-five years her name has been upon the register of the church militant, and we trust in "the book of life." She walked humbly before God. For nine weeks ahe suffered, and much of the time extremely with the diphtheria. But not a murmur—no word of complaint. In view of dying the language of her heart was, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no cvil, for thou art with me." She died in peace.

Bellows Falls, Oct. 16.

Mrs. Lydia Brookinos, wife of Mr. Randall Brookings, died in Woolwich, Sept. 14, 1863, aged 35 years.

She died very suddenly, but she was well prepared for that event. She has been for some time an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She possessed qualities which rendered her society pleasant and agreeable. The general expression is, "We have met with a great loss." This falls deavily on her afflicted husband as by this event he is left alone, her children having previously died.

N. Webn.

MISS ELZINA M. DAVIS died in Bristol, Me., Sept 29, aged 21 years.

The deceased was an amiable young lady, beloved by all who knew her. She was a firm friend to the Sabbath School, laboring diligently for its prosperity. In her last illness she manifested submission to God's will, and died in hope of a better life.

Round Pond, Me., Oct. 21.

AARON WAITT, SEN., died in Lyman, Me., July 1 ARON WAITT, SEN., died in Lyman, Me., July 17, 1863, aged 83 years.

Bro. Waitt was born in Malden, Mass., 1780, and "born again" fifty years ago, in the same town under the labors of Father Pottle. Father P. had three dreamstath he must go to Malden and preach, for the fields were white, ready for the harvest. He went and held his meetings in an old barn, and God poured out his Spirit, and over sixty precious souls were converted, of whom one was the subject of this notice. Bro. W. did not join any church till he came to Maine and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued a member till death He was a good man, and has doubtless gone to heaven.

REBECCA MURRAY died in Alfred, Me., Sept. 25, 1863 aged 63 years.

Sister Murray experienced religion and joined out church about eighteen years since. She was a lovel spirit. She died of a cancer in her throat, suffering much but patiently, and died peacefully.

Alfred, Me., Oct. 24.

SISTER ELIZABETH J. WORTH, wife of Mr. H. S. Worth, departed this life, Oct. 3, 1863, of typhoid fever, aged 31 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Sister Worth was converted in Somerville, Mass., when about 20 years-of age. She was baptized and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, with which she remained a worthy member till death. From 1846 to 1856 she was employed in teaching. Desiring greater fitness for her work, she entered Mt. Holyoke Seminary. A short time before she was to have graduated her health failed, and she returned home, thenceforth to meet life's duties with an enfeebled constitution. Sister Worth was a woman who desired to act well her part in life. Possessing a strong mind, refined taste and generous impulses, she commanded the respect and esteem of all. The ties that bound her to earth were many, and very strong, and hence her desire to live was intense; but by earnest ties that bound her to earth were many, and very strong, and hence her desire to live was intense; but by earnest prayer she was enabled to say, "I have committed all into the hands of the Lord; he will dojright." She declared the sacrifice of Christ sufficient for her, and that in this was her trust. When her little daughter Gracie was brought into the sick room, she remarked, "It is a great consolation to me now, that a year ago I gave her to Christ in baptism." The last week of her illness she was most of the time delirious. At times she suffered the most excrutiating agony. The paroxysms of pain becoming more frequent, weary and enfeebled, on Thursday afternoon she died. The mourners find consolation in this: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Chas. U. Dunning.

MARY JANE HALL, only daughter of Elias Hall, died in Spencer, Oct. 3, aged 17 years.

The Christian training, the influence of the house of God, Sabbath School and home circle, ripened into a and beloved by all, the church at her funeral was filled.
All had lost a friend. The teacher and pupils of the high school at the grave sung an appropriate hymn, and as they re-assembled in their school-room passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence in its transfer and control of the school of th

beloved friend and former schoolmate, Jennie Hall, therefore

"Resolved, That in this bereavement we deeply mourn the loss of one who by her cheerfulness, amiability and lovelines of disposition won our esteem and affection.

"Resolved, That while we lament her early death, we feel that it is an omniscient God 'who giveth and who taketh away;' and we would bow submissively and say, 'Not our will, but thine, O Lord, be done.'

"Resolved, That to her deeply afflicted father and nu merous friends we profier our tenderest sympathy, and desire for them the sweetest consolations of heavenly grace, believing that 'what is our loss is her eternal gain.'"

CHARLES C. CHURCH, of Claremont, N. H., died of typhoid fever, Oct. 4, 1863, aged 35 years.

Bro. Church was converted at 10 years of age; but he did not live in the discharge of religious duty till he was 18. He then entered Springfield Seminary, and with his peculiar coolness he entered decidedly and actively into the service of God, and immediately connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a worthy member till death. He early showed a a strong desire for an education. Entirely dependent upon his own exertions, he worked and studied at intervals, till he was prepared to enter college a year in advance. But his health failed, and he abandoned the idea of going through college. He came to Claremont about nine years ago, and during this time has been extensively known and highly esteemed. He desired the prosperity of every enterprise pertaining to the welfare of his fellowmen, and was the first to organize a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this town, and labored hard to make it a power for good. Being a teacher by profession and occupation, also superintendent of the public schools for two years, and also of the Sunday School, for several years, he was brought largely in contact with the young people. In his last sickness for much of the time he was deprived of his reason. He lived well, and he has died well. He leaves a wife, a little son; also, aged parents and other friends.

Frank D. Day, of Stratford, N. H., died of diph-CHARLES C. CHURCH, of Claremont, N. H., died of

J. B. S. Curtis was born in Readfield, May 22d, 1827; died in Dexter, Oct. 11, 1863, aged 36 years, 4 months and a few days.

His beart was given to God in youth. He was a man of God, commanding universal respect; a Christian gentleman, a member of the official board, and leader of the choir. A strong may in the distribute of the choir. choir. A strong man in the church, having a strong and healthy influence in society. Kind, liberal, mild and companionable. He lived the life of the faithful, and died the death of the righteous. His rest is glorious.

Dexter, Oct. 19.

B. S. Arey.

RHODA ANDERSON, wife of Jacob Anderson, died of consumption, in Surry, Me., Sept. 30, aged 57 years.
Sister A. was converted to God and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church some thirty years ago, in which she lived and died a steady and consistent Christian.
Surry, Oct. 13.

Thos. Bishop.

HOSEA TUCKER died in Spencer, Oct. 8, of typho For several years he has been a member of the Methodist Church. On account of his industry and religious sincerity, his prospective plans, and relatives left behind his loss is deeply left.

N. H. Martin.

EUGENE STEARNS, son of Isaac N. and Mary Stearns, died in Spencer, Oct. 9, of typhoid fever, aged 24 years.

A young man of excellent character, much promise, and highly esteemed by his parents and all who knew him. May the blessing of God fall upon the afflicted parents, lover and friends.

N. H. MARTIN.

presenting another "light in the window" to her weeping children who are following in her footsteps.

Marston's Mills, Oct. 22.

J. S. Fish.

WM. WILKINS DISOSWAY, ouly son of Cornelius R. Disosway, died on the 13th inst., at Williamsburg, Va., aged 20 years.

He was First Lieutenant of the 1st New York Mount de Rifles, and was shot by an intoxicated soldier whilst performing the duties of Provost Marshal. His remains were brought to New York, and buried in Greenwood Cemotory, on the 20th inst.

C. R. Disosway.

New York, Oct. 22.

Bro. Hiram H. Chase, son of Rev. Hiram Chase, of Charleston, Me., died at Baton Rouge, La, March 17, 1863, in the 25th year of his age.

His chaplain writes that he maintained his religion, helped in the formation of temperance societies, used his influence against profanity, and died a good man. He adds, "there was a halo of glory around his couch when he died." He was converted at our first camp meeting at Charleston. A full proportion from our ministers' families have died in the service of their country.

E. A. Helmershausen.

MARY A. STEBBINS died in Swansea, Mass., Sept. 4, aged 28 years.
Sister Stebbins experienced religion and was baptized in 1858. Compassed with many cares, (having charge in connection with her brother of the Surf House, Rye Beach,) she found time to pray, to attend the means of grace, to assist in beautifying the house of God, and to toil and contribute for the temporal welfare of the ministry. That she endured to the end, may be inferred from a letter written by her brother: "She slept calmly away to the spirit land. She told us to try to meet her above, and that she was happy and willing to go."

North Salem, N. H., Oct. 16. JOHN W. ADAMS.

BETSET S. FOWLER, widow of the late Thomas J BETSET S. FOWLER, widow of the late Thomas J. Fowler of Grantham, N. H., died Aug. 16, aged 77 years. She was for thirty-two years a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In her last sickness, when asked if she was ready and willing to die, she said, "O yes, yes, yes, for the Lord is good; he doeth all things well; when will it come?" She also repeated these lines: "Great God, I own the sentence just,

ALFRED G. GARDINER, of Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, aged 41 years.

Brother Gardiner was a member of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and both at home and in the army maintained a consistent Christian character and life. He lived but a few moments after receiving a fatal cannon shot, which severed his left arm and shoulder from his body. His Sergeant writes that "He died happy, shouting 'Glory to God! Hallelujah! Amen! Amen!' The last record in his diary reads thus: "Gettysburg, in line of battle, in battery, all ready for action—I am well in body, and my mind is clear about the future. The prospect of heaven has cheered me on this march from Falmouth." Then, as if having a presentiment of his approaching fate, he adds, "Children, be of good cheer and always do right. This is the wish of your father."

He leaves an afflicted widow with five young children,

of your father."

He leaves an afflicted widow with five young children together with his aged and stricken parents, to mourn his untimely end, and to claim our sympathy and prayers. Providence, Oct. 7, 1863. C. H. PAYNE. MARY J. DICKINSON, wife of George R. Dickinson

MARY J. DICKINSON, wife of George R. Dickinson, died Sept. 30, 1863, aged 25 years.

She made a profession of religion shortly after my coming to this charge and joined the class. From that day her course was taken, and she appeared to take no backward step. At the end of her probation she was received in full Dec. 7, 1862. Her piety was not shallow, with the reverse, calm. deep, constant. ceived in full Dec. 7, 1862. Her piety was not shallow, noisy, fitful, but just the reverse, calm, deep, constant. That career which she began in modest, unflinching self-denial and cross-bearing, both in public and private duties, she continued with increasing fidelity to the last. As a daughter, a wife, a mother and a friend, Mrs. Dickinson possessed the noblest qualities of mind and heart. She was a true, good woman. Her surviving, weeping parents say that from the earliest childhood she was the rarest example of filial obedience and tenderness. As a wife she was all that is desirable, and that event which is to her nusband the loss of a capable, strong-hearted, praying wife, for whom he may well mourn.

A McKeown.

Pyncheon St. Church, Springfield Mass.

REV. JAMES K. LIBBY of Company H, 28th Regiment Maine Volunteers, died Oct. 6, at East Eddington on his way home to Princeton, Me., aged 46 years.

Bro. L. was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church about nincteen years ago; was licensed to exhort and preach about ten years ago; and worthily sustained that relation to the last. Loyal to his government, and with genuine love for his country, he enlisted more than a year ago; and faithfully performed his duty as a soldier at Pensscola, Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge. Though solicited to take a chaplaincy, he aspired to no higher position than that of "high private," feeling it to be his duty to do what he could there. He assisted the chaplain, and labored with acceptance and success as he had opportunity, among the soldiers and the colored people.

Though resigned to the will of God during his sickness, he earnestly desired to reach home, see his family, and give them his parting blessing. This boon was denied him. His devoted companion met him at Augusta, and after resting there awhile, started for home. But death met him on the way: They found kind friends at Eddington, where he peacefully died in hope of a glorious immortality. S. H. BEALE.

HIRAM A. BROWN, of Princeton, Me., died Aug. 17, HIRAM A. BROWN, of Princeton, Me., died Aug. 17, at Cairo, aged 18 years and 9 months.

He was somewhat neglectful of religion when he left home, but while in the army became serious, sought and found religion, and died in peace. Word was sent to his afflicted parents that he was a praying man, and a good and faithful soldier.

Calais, Oct. 22, 1863.

S. H. BEALE.

Calais, Oct. 22, 1863.

S. H. Beale.

S. Davis Whiting died in North Easton, Mass., Sept. 27, 1863, of typhoid fever, aged 16 years and 4 months and 18 days.

He was a model worthy of imitation, a dutiful child, a promising youth, an admired young man. He combined gentleness and youthfulness with affability, energy, thoroughness and perseverance. Possessed of a noble form, still it was the "mind that made his body rich;" in his mind and soul were the chief attractions of his character. He loved his books, and never came to the recitation without a lesson well learned. Under the influence of piety at home and in the Sabbath School he learned to love the Bible, the means of grace and the, people of God. If one lives longest who accomplishes most, he has not died young; his monument is his life, chisseled by his own hand; his epitaph, the memory of those who knew him. Kind parents, a brother and sister, and a large circle of friends and youth, feel deeply his loss.

Bro. Groper Lympurox of Powers! Me. died Ang.

Bro. George Leighton, of Pownal, Me., died Aug. 11, 1863, aged 45 years.

He experienced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church about twenty-one years since, and was an acceptable, working, worthy member to the last. He suffered much in his sickness, but endured with much patience. Before he died he called his family to his bed and talked with them all, giving them good counsel, and committing them to God took his leave, and raising his hands with joy, he praised God for the bright prospect of heaven. After lingering awhile he closed his eyes in death. He has left a pions wife and three children to mourn their loss.

J. S. KICE.

Advertisements.

noid's Balsam.

PAWTUXET, R. I., April 28, 1859.

I, Joseph R. Shepard, do testify and say that I had the Dyscutery seven months, contracted on the coast of Africa. It then terminated in Chronic Diarrhoa, which continued for about four years. I at the same time was trying the most popular physicians and medicines of the day, and am sorry to say without benefit; at last was permanently cured by using two twenty-five cent vials of Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam.

PHENINGLER. COV. April 1. 1820. Dr. Seth Arnold. My Dear Sir: -- Your Balsam has performed wonders in this section; and I wish you to send me further supply. It has cured Capt. Lorenzo B. Latham, of long standing Diarrhoa, after trying a number of physicians and different medicines, both in Europe and in this courty.

8. A. Wheaton, Postmaster.

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, 9 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
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FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES

Advertisements.

DIANO FORTER. T. GILBERT & CO. have re

THE OHURCH SINGER. It has long been announced as forthcoming, and we have been at heavy expense in getting up a book to accommodate the forty parties ar metres of our Hymn Book, and the poculiar wants of our people; and so far as we have heard, the book is received with sathurisms.

A NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR THE VESTRY.—
During the last few years a new impetus has been given to the use of Music Books in our Social Meetings. Most of the books were small and incomplete. To meet the enlarged demand the "AMERICAN HYMN AND TUNE BOOK" is fust the thing. It has already been introduced into several of our largest and best churches, and gives the greatest satisfaction. It contains about 1000 Hymns, and 280 Tunes, eld and new; 380 pp. 8vo., well bound. Price \$0 per dozen. Specimen copies sent by mail for \$1, prepaid.

JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.
Oct 28

E VERY MINISTER SHOULD HAVE THE PASTOR'S MANUAL. Compiled by the Rev. Wm. Rice. Published by RODERICK BUET, Springfield. Can be found at the counter of J. P. MAGEE. Boston, CARLTON & PORTER, New York, or of the Fublisher. Oct 28

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY
AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH
R. I. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness
superb Buildings, extensive Library, Cabinet and Apparatus
able and experienced Teachers, within two hours ride of Boston and seven of New York, without change of cars. Rates
moderate. Winter Term opens Nov. 12th. Students received
at any time. Send for a Catalogue to
REV. BERNICE D. AMES, Principal.
Oct 28

THE STARS AND BARS; Or, The Reign of Ter

D.R. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Sauff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many eases of Sone Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Beware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New Eugland.

\$225 J. P. HALE'S \$225 New 7-Octave Piano are destined to revolutionize the whole Piano business. For Durability, Beauty of Tone and Touch, as we as style of finish, they are unequaled; and nothing of the kin has ever before been offered in this country that will conpare with them in prices:

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This Machine has no superior as a simple Sewing Machine, while it is the ouly one in the WORLD which makes

EMBROIDERY, GIMP, FRINGE AND CORD TRIMMING.

TRIMMING.

Orders for Embroidery and Embroidery Stamping done is a style more elegant than by any other means, and peculiar this Machine.

T. S. SHELDON, President.

Agents wanted throughout the United States and Canada.

Sept 23

NEW MUSIC BOOK BY MR. BRADBURY. In Press, and will be issued early in November, THE KEY-NOTE: A new collection of Sacred and Secular Music, for Singing Schools, Choirs, Congregations, and se-cial use. By William B. Bradbury, Author of "The Jubilee," and many other musical works. and many other musical works.

One Hundred pages will be devoted to the Elements of Music, with a great amount of new Singing School Music, and nearly Three Hundred pages to Sacred Music, as Tunes of all metres, Anthems, Chants, and other Set Pieces, mostly new. The work is printed throughout from large plain type, one part on a staff. Price, \$10 per dezen. A single copy will be sent post paid to any teacher of music or leader of a choir, for examination, on receipt of one dollar.

The immense success of Mr. Bradbury's previous works, and their almost unexampled sale (of his last work in this department, The JUBILEE, more than two hundred thousand copies have already been sold), prove his knowledge of the wants of the public and his ability to supply them.

The present work was designed for publication last year, but having been delayed because of the unfavorable times, the author has had opportunity to perfect it in its various departments. As a Singing School Book THE KEY-NOTE will be still more comprehensive and complete than its predecessors; while to Choirs, Congregations, Societies, &c., it will present the results of Mr. Bradbury's labors in composing and collecting for several years.

For sale by MASON & HAMLIN, Boston. Published by MASON BHOTHERS, 5 & 7 Mercer Street, New York. Oct 21 dred pages will be devoted to the Eler

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS.

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine it warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, war ranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds

RELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & CO., Boston.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. (Established in 1826.)

The subscribers manufacture and have consignity for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior BELLs for CHURCHES, FACTORIES, ACADEMIES, STEAMBOATS, LOCOMOTIVES, &C., &C.:

made solely of Copper and Tin, mounted with their improved and patented Mountings, and warranted of good tone, and not to break. The intrinsic value of bells made of copper and this worthy of the consideration of Bell buyers, since—aside from their superior ringing qualities, as compared with those made of baser materials. Their motal ways in price-

RECRUITING IN THE SOUTH. Wthin to lines of our armies are many thousands of colored metalthy, strong and unemployed. Beyond our lines, by within our reach, are a hundred thousand and more who a willingly labor for the support of the rebellion. The Government's prepared to arm these men and place them where the can do much for themselves and for us. But the system recruiting for the regular army was adopted for a small fore and when unaided by the States it is slow. The deficiencing of this service it is proposed to remedy by agencies established by the contributions of patriotic citizens. These agencies will be solely for co operation with the Givernment for the more rapid advancement of the recruiting service; for obtaining accilimated men for the increase of the army by the use of such means as will induce them to offer themselves to the Government. The Committee will undertake nothing which is not sanctioned by the commanders of departments, by the laws of civilized warfare, and by the laws of the land. The undersigned have been appointed by a large Committee to so licit subscriptions for this object, and they request that those who will take part in forwarding it, should send their country butions to Mr. RICHARD P. HALLOWELL, Treasurer, No. 98 Federal Street, Boston:

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A. A. LAWRENCE,
S. G. WARD,
MARTIN BRIMMER,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
J. H. STEPHENSON,
LE BARON RUSSELL,
Sept 23

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES of every de-scription, wholesale and retail, at the Central Homeo-pathie Pharmacy, 134; Washington Street, opposite School Street. Particular attention to the preparing of Remedies for 3m Oct 21

THE NEW CARMINA SACRA—Still the lead ing singing book throughout the country—for sale by all booksellers and music dealers. Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M.
July 30

The undersigned desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from over the Worcester Rai road Depot to 80° & 400 Washington Steet, between the Adams House and Boylston Street) where they have wareroom to the extent of one acre of foor room, and have now of their own manufactures a large and select assortment of Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room, Library, and other FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

Warranted equal to any in the market, which will be Retaile at Wholesale Prices, for each on delivery.

MATTERESES, SPRING BEDS, and BEDDING of every description. The one price system strictly adhered to. Good all marked in plain farmers. NEW STYLES PALL AND WINTER CLOTH

Advertisements.

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An ALUM will be found in the Gallery, with the Names and Residence of Artists, for reference; and we invite the members of the Profession to give us the same, for our mutual accommodation.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on us in each of our recent business connections; while an experience of twenty-dive years before a Boston public warrants us in the a surance, we can give satisfaction to the community.

43- To accommodate our Patrons, a Post-Office Box is in the Store, from which letters are forwarded four times daily also a Dressing-Room, and Lock-boxes for packages, for the use of Ladies while shopping.

All the South-End, Roxbury, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Brookline, and Brighton Cars pass the Store; and we shall be happy to furnish seats to our friends while waiting.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SPEAKER. By Rev. John Kenns ay, D.D.

day, D.D.

II.

THE ANNIVERSARY SPEAKER. By Rev. Newton Heston.
III.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION BOOK. By Grace and Ida Murray.
Ismo. Price, 45 cents each, for which they will sent by mail, postage paid. The above maintain a steady sale, showing a constantly increasing popularity.

Published by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by J. P. MAGEE, and at all Methodist Denositories.

Sept 16

CHILSON'S FURNACES. Five sizes of CONE
PORTABLES have just been added to my previous
large assortment of BRICK CONE FURNACES, comprising a
stock unequaled in size and variety by any other in the United
States. This Furnace, now in so general use, stands unrivaled for warming buildings, in its great heating power, and
purity of heated air, its economy in fuel, its unprecedented
durability, as well as its simplicity, both in construction and
management. These facts are proved by the thousands now
in use, and will be apparent to all who will thoroughly examine the Furnace. For sale at wholesale and retail, together
with the aubscriber's celebrated Double Oven Cooking Ranges,
Stoves, Mantels, Grates, Registers, Ventilators, &c., at his
store, Nos. 99 and 101 Blackstone Street, Boston, or at his
Foundry in Mansfield, Mass.
Special attention given to the erection of Furnaces and
Ranges in every part of the country.

Sept 30

COOKING RANGES. CHILSON'S PATENT DOUBLE OVEN RANGE. OOKING RANGES. CHILSON'S PATENT DOUBLE OVEN RANGE.
From its first introduction this superior Range has steadily continued to gain in public favor until it has now become the universal favorite-of the kitchen. The flattering testimony received from the many thousands in use has secured for it a lasting reputation that will stand the test of all coming time, for the reason that it is impossible to construct a range that will equal the perfect working of this without infringing on this Patent Right.

Sizes in variety, with or without water backs, hot closets and hot air fixtures for warming additional rooms. Also, a large assortment of the celebrated Cone Furnaces, for setting in brick or portable easings, together with Stoves, Grates, Registers, Ventilators, &c. &c., at the subscriber's Store, Nos. 99 and 101 Blackstone Street, Boston, or at his Foundry in Mansield, Mass,

Sept 30

41—cop2t.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING.
SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with necer failing success in THOUSANDS OF CARES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRICA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. New York, is on the outside wrapper. Solid by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Day Street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

The attention of Churches, Sabbath Schools and Private Families is respectfully invited to these New Instruments, embodying important improvements, which give their GREAT SUPERIORITY in

QUALITY OF TONE,
VOLUME OF TONE,
CAPACITY FOR EXPRESSION,
VARIETY OF EFFECT.

CONSUMPTION NOT INCURABLE. The Rev. W. Harrison, of Black River Conference, after being cured of the above disease in its worst form by an English doctor, obtained from the doctor the recipes, and now offers to the suffering a remedy that will cure CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and other affections of the LUNGS. Many in this country have already proved it a cure. Others may by applying to the Rev. W. HARRISON, Rome, Onelda County, N. Y. Cash—greenbacks—with orders. One package, \$2. A double package, \$4, which saves in Express charges. Sent by Express to any point. Name your Express Office.

TESTIMONIALS. TESTIMONIALS.

[From Rev. L. D. Stebbins, formerly of Black River Conference, now of Troy Conference.]

Having been suffering from a severe bronchial difficulty, attended with a cough and apitting of blood, and having tried many medicines for three years, I finally used the Pulmonic Mixture, Baleam and Pills of Rev. William Harrison, Rome, Oncida County, N. Y., and received conscious benefit, and am now enjoying better health than for three or four years past. We feel quite confident that his medicines are excellent for Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh.

L. D. STEBBINS,

[From Rev. Robert Flint, Black River Conference.]

STRUBEN, N. Y. Rev. W. Harrison —I have tried your medicine for throat and lung difficulties, and can certify that it had excellent effect. I was much afflicted, and it was with much difficulty that I could preach at all. But one package relieved me so that I can preach every day without affecting my throat. I can heartily recommend it to all afflicted in like manner.

ROBERT FLINT. [From Rev. Geo. H. Salsbury, Black River Conference.]

[From Rev. John W. Coope, Black River Conferen Feetivon more beautiful for the very used.

[From a son of Rev. Geo. W. T. Rogers.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVERENCE, SALEM, N. H.—I have used Bro. Harrison's medicine in my family with good surfaces, and consider it a very good medicine for chronic extarrh. I would recommend its use to all afflicted with this disease.

LAROY ROGERS. [From Rev. Geo. G. Hapgood, D.D., B. R. Conference.]

MADRID, N. Y. Dear Bro. Harrison — I recommend you dedicine as the best I ever used for Consumption.

GEORGE G. HAPGOOD. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR! Messrs.

M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Chilil, Boston.

Gents — I have the pleasure to assure you that the SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my mame for the good of the afflicted, if by so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAKE.

Tremain, very respectantly, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAKE.

I have used the Liver Invigorator prepared by Dr.
Sanford, in my family during the past summer, and have
found it to be a Medicine of great value for the purposes
for which it is recommended. It has also been used by others in my compregation, from whom it has received high commendation.

J. M. VAN BUREN,
Pastor of the Re'd Dutch Church, New Lotts, L. I."

The Liver Invigorator cures Sick Headache, Billious
ATTACKS, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and
Bowels. It acts as a powerful Strengthening agent in cases
of Debillity.

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Advertisements.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Sait-Rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofuls.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, an perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

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DEAR MADAN:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most exeruciating disease to an affectionate mother, NURSING SORE MOUTH, Is cured as if by a miracle: your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and aweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER,

In the more advanced stages of CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing DYSPEPSIA, which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and testines and

KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to
the cares of your family.

Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,

the cares of your family.
Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the mourishment it contains, as the serimonious fluid of the canker cats it
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow
or greeniah, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases
which the Medical Discovery is pecaliarly adapted to
CURE:

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine
and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire,
irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most exeruciating of
diseases, the

PILES.
How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this
disease and pluing away a miserable life, and their next door
neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your
mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
you have both the preventive and the care, with this great and
good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do
you any injury.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get
and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—
Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five
to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels
twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.
Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every draggist in the
United States.

'YOUMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston, Nov 20 CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Acquired Capital, over \$5,008,849.
Received for Premiums and interest the past year,
Paid in dividends,
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863,
Total amount of dividends
Total amount of

Excess of interest received over losses,

\$3,755 74
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ENEMETH OF THE INSURED.

Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

May 30

A MERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Also, Harmoniums for Parlor Use, with Tremole Attachment, Manufactured by S. D. & H. W. SMITH.

The Tremole Harmonium is an entirely new Instrument, and Manufactured only by us. It contains both the Patent Tremole and Forte Stops, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals. They are finished in Rosewood elegantly polished. Also, Black Walmut and Oak.

No. 9. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with one sets reeds and eleven stops, including Tremolo.

No. 10. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with one and a half octaves of pedals, two banks of keys, and four stops.

and a half octaves of pedals, two banks of keys, and four stops.

No. 11. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with three sets of reeds and seven stops, including Tremolo.

No. 12. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two banks of keys, three stops and Tremolo. No. 13. SIX OCTAVE, with Patent Tremo

stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

NO. 14. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

NO. 15. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

NO. 16. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

NO. 17. FOUR OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals.

NO. 18. FIVE OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

NO. 20. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

NO. 21. FOUR AND A HALF OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

NO. 22. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

No. 23. FOUR OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo, Forie stop, knee swell, double beliews and two blow pedals, in ROSEWOOD.

No. 24. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.
PRICES FROM \$75 TO \$350.

Also, Melodeons in every variety, with prices ranging from \$35 to \$225.

Every instrument warranted for five years.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application to S. D. & H. W. SMITH, 511 Washington St., Boston.
June 10

NEW NATIONAL THANKSGIVING HYMN.
Original Words and Music by Rev. W. M. Hubbard.
This timely production is admirably adapted to our approaching Thanksgiving, and one that should be sung by every loyal family, choir and congregation in the land, that the nation may, with one heart and one voice, praise the Lord.
30 cents per dozen. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States, on the receipt of price. Single copies 5 cents. USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!—
Applicable to the useful Arts—HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation known.

known.

A new thing. — HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a new thing, and the result of years of study.

Its Combination.—Its combination is on Scientific Principles, and under ne circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.—BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers.—JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families.—It is especially adapted to Leather, and we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

It is a Liquid.—It is the only LIQUID CEMENT extant, that is a sure thing for mending

FURNITUER.

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At is a sure thing for many transfer of the furniture, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, Remember.—REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances. Pinis.-HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVI-

OPP & PEAR. (Successors to F. A. Steele, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FASHIONABLE UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, &C., SHADES, &C.,

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Shade Linen,

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Hollands,
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DRAPERY CURTAINS
Of every description made and put up in the best man
Furniture of all kinds neatly Repaired, Upholstered
Re-covered.
Also, Agents for Bray's Patent Shade Fixture.
April 15

ZION'S HERALD.

papers, the Heralu mas never received any support from the Book Coneers, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any prefits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at 2. All Travelling Preschers in the Methodist Epi Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment m